Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

ROYAL WEST ... WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 80 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd April	Kashmir	8941
7th "	Konigin Luise	10,735 extra
14th "	Kaiyan	8939
21st "	Manora	7839
28th "	Khiva †	9045
1st May	Sardinia	6880
8th "	Margna	8258
15th "	Morea	10800

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
12th April	Dunera	Calls at Colombo.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
5th April	Linga	Karachi coasting.
8th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct, noon No. 14 Victoria Dock.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Koyei Maru	T. Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	6th April.
Tosomi Maru	A. Akiyoshi	3356	30th Mar.	10th April.
Sanso Maru	Y. Nishi	3441	3rd Apl.	9th April.
Fukukai Maru	...	...	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shiayo Maru	U. Matsumoto	3830	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 468,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru	S. Nishiyama	12th Mar.	4th Mar.	Japan
Kudzu Maru	R. Yano	25th Mar.	6th Apl.	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	21st Mar.	4th Mar.	"
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5th April	11th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	19th Apl	22nd Apl.	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Ground Floor, Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 388.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gaian	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,680,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 396,
Horpby Road, Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE,
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is llowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed o deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on applica tion.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. E. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuoandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowe at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,50,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,068
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,806,068
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£6,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
Hornby Road.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 ...
Georgette Hats — — at .. 15 ...
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at .. ...
Tameshanta Hats — at Rs. 10 &.. 12 ...

AHMED E ESAALL
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Malastan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

D. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up ...	800,000
Reserve Fund ...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
... received for safe custody and ... collected for clients.

H. D. ...
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Post Office.
MANDVI—Sheikh Memon Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Cowasjee Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited which may be withdrawn from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
... LIFE ASSURANCE ...
... MINIMUM OF COST ...

Funds and assets over Rs. ...
Claims Paid exceed Rs. ...
... of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee).
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Head Office:
... Street
CALCUTTA.
U. SEN & Co.
Chowringhee
CALCUTTA.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BEARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds—
That Mobnest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SOUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

For Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases."—C. L. D. Pavero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—
J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THE
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of

Brassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Coockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

SHOP No. 33 Sheikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

SHOWROOM 6/7 Lohar Chawl, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE
No. 96
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, etc.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
Send for
D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
Near Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE.
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of coal dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—
Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4	per quire
Solio	" 34-4	"
Kentmere	" 24-4	"
Rodinal 2 oz.	" 3-8.	

Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED.
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lens Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.

(1) 379, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at:—
Ghoraptav and Lohar Street.
Offices:—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"SYLVAN."

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JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

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When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

American Boots & Shoes for **YOU**

Received by last mail
Direct from America.

Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.

A. HASSAM & SONS Dealers in Fashionable Footwear.
KERRAWALLA BUILDINGS,
Opp: Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, BOMBAY, No. 2.
C.B. 568

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for securing Wealth and,
Above all a Policy with us is essential for you and your family.

Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which apply to,

Branch Manager,
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.
12/14 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

GAJANAN & Co.

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Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.
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SELF FILLING
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For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.
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Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
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Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

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Made by Natural Mica, No. 10, 14, 15, 20, 30, 40. Hanging, Table, Wall. Dietz Lantern Chimneys, Gas, Petrol, and American Lantern Chimneys.
Illustrated Price-list free.
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Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
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(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

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To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHIROZE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON
Price Rs. 8.
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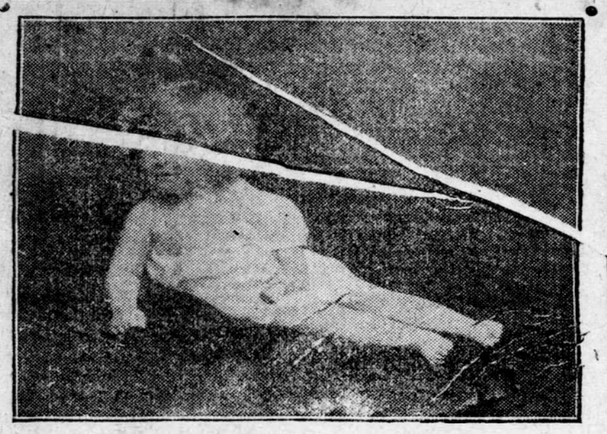

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"Was very ill with Bronchitis"

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November 6th, 1916.

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I am pleased to tell you of the great benefit derived from the use of your valuable food.

When a few months old, my little girl was very ill with bronchitis. I started giving her Virol, and she soon began to pick up again wonderfully, gradually increasing in weight. Now at the age of 18 months she is as happy and contented a child as one could wish to see.

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E. BROWN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness, take Virolised Milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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VIROL, LTD., 148-166, Old Street, London, E.C.

British Made & British Owned.

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Insist on having ROSE'S.

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The Greatest FLESH MAKER—Free from Codliver Oil, Alcohol and animal matters.

This wonderful ELIXIR contains 60 grains of Vitaminoussu bstances and oth remedial agents in each bottle. It increases body weight and strength, forms flesh, maintains youthful vigour, improves the complexion to freshness and beauty. t develops personal magnetism by abundantly increasing white corpuscles of he blood, red corpuscles whereof multiply 500 times. It eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, prolongs life, and makes one look young. It tightens the relaxed tissues and gives tone to nerve fibres and wonderfully controls the formation of fat. It increases appetite, and by absorption and assimilation of nutritive elements in food materials Corrects Dyspapsia. It guards against cold, cough and infectious diseases, and cures them. Tonic—Alterative.

INDICATED IN:—Students, Brain workers; Persons tired after day's work; suckling mothers; persons losing flesh otherwise well; convalescence; Nervous breakdown; wrecked mentality; Loss of Memory; constipation; Insomnia; Anemia; Debility; Malnutrition; Loss of vital fluids; Premature old look. Liver complaints.

Price Rs. 3/- per bottle of 100 doses, V. P. charges 5 as.

THE GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY,
MIHIJAM, E. I. R. (INDIA)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 1.

The western disturbance has given nearly rain or snow in Kashmir and a few falls of rain in Northeast Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province. Rain has also fallen locally in Upper Burma and at few stations in Assam, Bengal, and Malabar. The chief amounts:—Bhamo and Myitkyina a quarter of an inch, Dibrugarh a half, Cox's Bazar two, Sonamarg one, Dras, Parachinar a half and Trivandrum one. The temperature is low in North-east India.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Simla and Kumaon Hills.

BRIGHT WEATHER AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 1.

Simla is rapidly filling up and the weather is lively and bright. There is a considerable public outcry at the blocking of the main mall in the vicinity of the Telegraph Office where scores of coolies are preparing stone and material for the new building of the Mall as much of this labour could be conducted outside the station at the quarries. A public protest to Government is probable as the Municipality seems to be helpless.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.772 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.777 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0 "
Maximum temparature of Air	89.9 "
Minimum do. do.	77.4 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight....	WNW,NNE,ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind	141 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth at water in all Prices book:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thu.	1	m 10 12	27 2	1	m 4 5	16 9
		10 28a	27 10		4 14a	17 3
Fri	2	m 10 52	13 7	2	m 4 38	2 5
		11 3a	13 8		4 49a	3 6
Sat.	3	m 11 31	28 4	3	m 5 12	15 7
		11 34a	27 11		5 29a	17 2
Sun.	4	m 0 7a	28 6	4	5 42	15 4
					6 0a	17 5
Mon.	5	m 0 4	27 8	5	m 6 10	15 4
		0 41a	28 3		6 29a	17 10
Tues.	6	m 0 32	27 3	6	m 6 57	15 4
		1 13a	27 10		6 57a	18 4
Wed.	7	m 1 1	26 8	7	m 7 3	16 0
		1 44a	27 3		7 28a	18 11

April	1 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 33m.	Sunset. 6h. 53m.	
"	2 (Friday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 53m.	
"	3 (Saturday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 53m.	
"	4 (Sunday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 53m.	
"	5 (Monday)	" 6h 30m.	" 6h. 54m.	
"	6 (Tuesday)	" 6h 29m.	" 6h. 54m.	
"	7 (Wednesday)	" 6h 28m.	" 6h. 54m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1st April.	3d. 4h.	24·7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d. 6h.	54·2m p.m.
New Moon	"	19d. 3h.	13·1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	25d. 6h.	57·5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Multan; night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly below the average. Temperature has risen to the normal except at Allahabad, where it remains in slightly defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud is present and humidity is in excess at Karachi; elsewhere the sky is practically clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal except at Karachi, the excess being considerable in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana; night temperature is also generally above the average, the minimum being 13 degrees in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal, at Deesa and Indore. Day temperature is above the average except on or near the coast, and rose to 108 degrees F. at Ahmedabad yesterday; night temperature is in excess at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jubbulpore and Amraoti. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur; night temperature continues below the average, in the southern half of the division, but has risen to the normal in the north.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are slightly clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Belgaum where some cloud is present. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad, but is in defect at Ahmednagar. Night temperature is slightly above the average in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred locally in Mysore and south Malabar, Trivandrum reporting 1.15" of rain. A disturbance from the west is affecting Baluchistan. Temperature is high in Sind, Rajputana and the neighbouring districts of Gujarat and the Punjab.

Local thunderstorms appear probable in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st March, 1920.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in Bengal and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa and Bihar. Chief amounts are Bhamo, Ganhati, Narayanganj, Jessore three-quarters of an inch; Chittagong, Barisal, Mymensingh a half. A disturbance is approaching from Persia and temperature is high along the north-western frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 1st APRIL, 1920

STATIONS.	Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Wind. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	88.6	71.3	58	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat	93.8	78.0	70	..	0.82	—2.79
Do. ( ) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.2	69.7	49	..	1.98	+0.42
Rawalpind ..	80.7	58.4	55	..	8.00	—0.63
Lahore	90.1	67.0	50	..	3.33	—0.10
Hissar	96.7	71.1	28	..	1.76	—0.31
Ambala	92.3	66.8	41	0.01	4.39	—0.97
Delhi	92.2	69.8	41	..	2.32	—0.66
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	93.6	70.1	24	..	2.10	+0.29
Manipuri ..	97.8	64.8	26	..	1.68	—0.68
Jhansi	101.1	73.8	25	..	0.94	—0.83
Cawnpore ..	95.8	66.1	32	..	1.46	—0.69
Allahabad ..	96.9	63.9	29	..	1.04	—1.20
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	106.9	78.8	29	..	0.78	—0.31
Karachi ..	84.2	74.3	86	..	0.45	—1.04
Ajmer	99.8	69.4	17	..	2.64	+1.29
Jaipur	101.0	71.2	19	..	2.71	+1.17
Kotah	102.6	76.0	25	..	2.02	+0.89
Mount	84.8	71.4	14	..	0.73	—0.40
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.4	66.1	41	..	0.06	—0.42
Dwarka	85.3	76.5	82	..	1.07	+0.31
Veraval	84.4	73.3	86	..	0.76	+0.29
Rajkot	105.0	67.0	65	..	2.16	+1.63
Bhavnagar Para.	104.0	71.2	46	..	3.68	+3.18
Surat	99.8	71.1	63	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad ..	108.0	73.1	52	..	1.30	+0.93
Deesa	104.3	67.5	50	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch	101.9	69.8	27	..	3.31	+2.46
Indore	100.1	69.7	55	..	4.94	+3.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	98.5	67.9	26	..	1.32	—1.58
Sangor	99.2	74.0	19	..	0.69	—1.64
Hoshangabad ..	101.5	68.6	37	..	3.66	+1.77
Khandwa	104.0	71.9	23	..	6.64	+5.34
Akola	104.2	67.3	22	..	1.71	—0.38
Amraoti	101.8	70.3	13	..	3.13	+1.00
Nagpur	101.8	65.9	28	..	1.60	—1.09
Chanda	103.3	72.8	72	..	1.18	—1.75
Raipur	93	68.6	42	..	1.31	—1.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.9	77.1	80	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	88.3	73.9	68	..	0.73	—0.25
Marmugoa	88.3	79.5	78	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar	90.2	78.0	81	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.5	68.2	86	..	1.82	+0.72
Ahmednagar ..	100.4	66.5	23	..	4.13	+2.56
Poona	101.6	66.4	29	..	2.63	+1.32
Sholapur	103.4	77.9	28	..	2.78	+1.01
Bijapur	101.6	78.0	43	..	2.49	+0.93
Belgaum	99.1	68.3	50	..	2.65	+0.37
Aurangabad ..	100.2	72.0	21	..	3.14	+1.50
Nizamabad (Indr)	104.7	74.3	53	..	1.87	—0.08
Hyderabad ..	98.5	73.6	77	..	8.91	+6.76
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	92.1	78.9	75	..	9.21	+5.67
Calicut	91.4	78.7	76	..	19.46	+12.43
Cochin	93.8	80.3	72	..	20.33	+8.91
Colombo ..	88.2	76..	84	0.01	29.69	+1.37
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.1	80.0	72	..	11.78	+4.77
Bellary	106.1	77.7	68	..	6.31	+3.74
Cuddapah	94.6	82.1	61	..	9.68	+4.57
Madras	91.4	77.8	79	..	26.94	+6.06
Bangalore ..	96.8	69.8	69	0.69	4.29	+3.20
Coimbatore ..	100.2	72.1	65	..	6.51	+0.46
Trichinopoly ..	101.1	77.4	76	..	21.96	+12.60
Negapatam ..	89.7	82.0	72	..	58.55	+23.21

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 1st April, 1920 was 29·996 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively above or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 12 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING
SATISFACTION in USING

AS

It is "very soothing," says **Pandit Prithinath.** "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to **Lokamanya Tilak.** "Refreshingly Cooling," says the **Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia:** and last, but not the least, says the **"Poet-Laureate"** of Asia, **Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—**

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.

Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.

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No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Re. 2-8 per oz. phial lb bottle Rs. 20.

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WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever be the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 2.

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Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies !

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

The secret of clean, sound teeth consists of brushing them regularly twice a day, and consulting the dentist twice a year.

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Dr. S. K. BURMAN'S

Kola Tonic ! Kola Tonic

a e Tonic of all Tonics. The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just and judge for yourself—its wonderful results.

Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.	**Kola**—possesses special merits.
Kola—is a stimulant to the brain.	**Kola**—energy in every dose.
Kola—is a boon to inebriates.	**Kola**—for young or old.

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250-3000-bore	Rs. 165
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30-30 ,, ...	Rs. 135

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Million Boots	4	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
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Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5			Ladies Shoes	5	10
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Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

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Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood, while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to—

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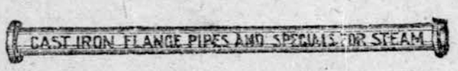

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Over 49,000 Fire Outbreaks since 1904, including 1,700 in India since 1912.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION URGING REGULATION OF EXPORT OF COWS LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 31.

Among the resolutions discussed at today's meeting of the Madras Council was one urging the regulation of export of cows and agricultural cattle to foreign countries with a view to prevent depletion of cattle in the presidency. The resolution was lost.

Another resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee of experts to go into the question of manufacturing salt in the Madras Presidency with a view to increase the quantity and improve the quality of salt manufactured was withdrawn.

Interesting discussion centred round the resolution which recommended the appointment of a committee for investigation and encouragement of Ayurvedic and Unani System of medicine now in vogue in this Presidency. In moving the resolution the Hon. Mr. T. R. Ramchandra Iyer said it was quite an unwarranted thing to look down on the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The Ayurvedic system was just as scientific as the western system of medicine and was being availed of by the masses all over the country. Medical aid provided by Government to tax-payers was totally inadequate.

After discussion the resolution was acceptd by Government.

STRIKE AT MADRAS IRON FOUNDARY.

MEN DEMAND 50 PER CENT INCREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 31.

Over 600 men employed at the Reliance Iron Foundary of South Indian Industrials Ltd. struck work this morning, demanding an all round increase of 50 per cent. in wages which the management refused to consider, as they were given increase and grain allowance in January last. The immediate cause of the strike appears to be dismissal of a workman yesterday and men insisted on his restoration as a condition of their coming to work this morning.

CALCUTTA RENT BILL.

CORPORATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday there was a lively discussion on the Calcutta House Rent Billy and a resolution was adopted protesting against the action of Government in passing the Rent Bill without giving the Corporation and public bodies opportunity to express their opinion.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The question of future pay of the Bengal Provincial Executive Service has been under discussion for some time with the Government of India and the Secretary of State and though some details still require to be worked out, the Governor in Council has decided that with effect from December 1st, 1919, the probationary grade will be abolished and all members of the service will be placed on the time scale ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 850 at the 25th year of service. Outside the time scale there will be a grade containing posts equal to three per cent. of the total cadre on pay of Rs. 1,000 per month. Promotion to this grade will be by strict selection only.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

During February last 94 joint stock companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly Rs. 42 crores. Bengal accounted for 50 companies, (nearly Rs. 7 crores), Bombay for 19 companies, (about Rs 24 crores) and the United Provinces for 4 Companies (over Rs. 10 crores). Two largest flotations were those of E. D. Sassoon, United Mills, Bombay and British India Corporation, Cawnpore (Rs. 10 crores each).

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Presiding this afternoon over the annual meeting of the British Indian Association Maharaja P. K. Tagore expressed the hope that the Royal Proclamation would have the effect of making the whole country cooperate with the Government in the successful working of the Reform Scheme. He was sure the country would give a rousing welcome to the Prince of Wales, when he visited India next cold weather.

NEW HANDLEY PAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

A new Handley-Page H. P. 11 has been drawn out of her packing cases and is being assembled at the Ellenborough Park course. She is expected to be ready to take air by the 3rd week of April, when after a few test flights, she will likely wend her way to northern cities.

A Calcutta message dated April 1st, states:—

Owing to popular demand it is proposed to keep the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition at Calcutta open for another week.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

REPLACES

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Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets

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The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

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The Sufferings of the SICK-BED.

CAN be allayed, and health, happiness and strength CAN be got once again. Disease-strcken person NEED NOT suffer any longer. Hope comes back to the hopeless. Peace comes again to sufferers. And you CAN enjoy perfect health once more. Good look, good spirits and good cheer will be yours for a small cost. There is one sure cure for nearly all human and animal diseases. It is

"AMRITDHARA" THE WONDER-CURE FOR ALL DISEASES.

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CURES—

Acidity Asthma
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Cholera Coughs
Dysentry
Earache
Fevers of all kinds
Gout Gonorrhea
Hydrocele
Insomnia
Jaundice
Kidney disease
Lumbago Malaria
Nausea, ottorrhea
Pneumonia,
Sciatica, Scalds
Ulcers, Urinary diseases.
Vomiting
Wounds,
etc. etc. etc.

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more than 24,000 unsolisited testimonials from all parts of the world. Every day we are getting scores of such testimonials. Our free book will interest you. Ask for it tod-ay. A copy wil come to you by return.

The most marvellous miracle of the day in the Pharmacopea of Hindu Medicine-world has now been given to the world by the learned Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Vaidya of Lahore. Amritdhara is now a household word in thousands and lakhs of homes. Doctors, Hakeems and Vaidyas prescribe it for all diseases. Amritdhara not only cures human diseases, but also those of animals and birds. Most wonderful is its power. Try a bottle at once and have a Phial ready for use. Delays are dangerous.

Write to-day.

Price per Phial, Rs. 2-8 only. Sample Annas 8.

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Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.

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Sole Agents for

"STIGLER'S" LIFTS.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric PASSENGER and GOODS LIFTS working at

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Since 1900

"FURUKAWA" Wires Tested and approved by Leading Firms.

Manufactured in accordance with the Standard of the British Cable Makers' Association.

We always keep large stocks of above "Furukawa" Wires.

ALSO PUMPS, MOTORS, FANS A.C. & D.C., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Estimates and Particulars sent on application

SUPERIOR MAKE

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Trend of Fashions.

Summer Suitings.

3 Buttons Styles.

We Keep a full Range of Tussores and Cotton Suitings in

A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS

at

Prices Second to none.

CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT

Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited.

Vulley & Sons,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. Prompt 9691

TO MOTORISTS!—Register your cars and cycles for the monthly Auction Sale on 11th April, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 9672

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

SCIENTIFIC STUDY of the Palm for Rs. 5 only by a distinguished M.A., of the Calcutta University—convincing to the most sceptically minded. Apply to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9549

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers, Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MOTOR DRIVER with knowledge of mechanism. Apply S. A. KAZRANI, Walkeshwar Road. 9507

WANTED.—Experienced DOOR-KEEPERS and USHERS, Must be matriculated. Apply personally at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, between 10 a.m., and 1 p.m. 9924

WANTED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Indian coasting steamers for over 50 horse-power. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 9847

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—2 COMPOUNDERS Handsome salary, extra remuneration. Apply Dr. KAPADIA. Nulbazaar. 9863

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO ASSISTANT, knowing Bromide finishing. Apply EXCELSIOR STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Road. 9881

WANTED—A SECOND-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing Factory, apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9891

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, DESPATCH CLERKS and CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 9991

WANTED—Smart CLERKS, used to maintaining Cash and Stores Ledger and used to General Office routine. Apply to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9914

WANTED—A competent MOTOR ENGINEER for Going Motor Car concern. Please apply stating salary and copies of testimonials to Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9913

WANTED.—Smart CARPENTERS, TAILORS, and PAINTERS and FITTERS, for a Motor Company. Only Competant men need apply to Mr. EBRAHIM REHMANJEE, Bazar Gate Street. 9912

WANTED—An experienced MAN for Cinema Film business, must have good knowledge in canvassing business. Handsome salary to a really competent man. Apply sharp to Box No. 332, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9902

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING COPYING and COURT CLERKS and SHORTHAND-TYPIST and TYPIST for a Solicitors office. Please apply stating previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 333, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of accounts for commercial firm, pay according to qualification. State age and apply to Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9864

WANTED—Energetic and experienced CLERKS, one typist knowing thorough correspondence and one GODOWN KEEPER with Mills Stores experience. Apply to Post Box No. 235, with copies of certificate, previous experience, salary required. 9822

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—CONTRACTOR to supply 200 labourers for work at our Tunnel Division at Khand, Thokarwadi, Poona District. Apply to the TUNNEL SUPERINTENDENT, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ld. 9877

WANTED—A competent and fast TYPIST to commence work from April 1st. Good wages to a suitable man. One with a knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply J. CRAWFORD, 4, Beflas.s Road, Byculla, Bombay. 9890

WANTED TEMPORARY CLERKS on Rs. 50 per mensem, those having good knowledge of English and previous office experience need apply. Typists preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the ORDINANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Ordinance Depot, Bombay, Arsenal, behind the Town Hall. 1925

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TYPE-COPYING WORK, promptly executed with moderate terms. Apply Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9563

WANTED—TUITIONS in English, Sanskrit and Mathematics by an experienced Graduate Tutor. Apply Box No. 335A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9910

WANTED

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COPYING PRESSES, letter size English in good order. Apply Box No. 329, Advt. Dept. "Bombay "Chronicle." 9875

WANTED—One 10/15 and 40/60 CRUDE OIL ENGINE, new or second-hand mostly Ruston "C. C." type or any make. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9870

WANTED—Two first or second class passages by first steamer during this month for Marseilles or London. Good premium will be offered. Apply immediately to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9903

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HARMSWORTH BUSINESS LIBRARY. Ten Volumes almost new Rs. 100. Apply J. P. Owner, 4 Motilal Mansions, Hamam Street. 9931

FOR SALE—2,000 lbs. LUCERNE GRASS SEEDS Re. 1 a lb. C. C. MEHTA, Fidaally Building, Byculla. 9855

FOR SALE—At Bandra, two BUNGALOWS with about 8,000 square yards of land, centrally situated, and handsome opportunity for Capitalist. For further particulars apply to Box No. 325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9861

FOR SALE—30ft. by 7½ft. by 150 lbs. Boiler, 40 H.P. A.C. Motors, Heavy Pattern Fire Brigade Steam Engine, Semi Rotary Wing Pumps, Steam Engines, etc. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie, Bombay. 9808

MOTOR DEALERS' UNION BOOKS OF RULES and REGULATIONS, is now ready Local and up-country dealers are requested to apply for a copy, with a view to enrolment as Members. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 4. 8031

SMYRNA DRY FIGS, extra quality, packed in cases of 36 lb. each arrived last week per s.s. "Hungaria", a few cases available. Apply to the NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, Ltd., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 9921

FOR SALE—One six cylinder Landau-bodied seven seater, WOSELY MOTOR CAR, complete with dynamo, battery chargings and necessary tools, etc., in good running order, can be seen at Krishna Bhuwan, Khetwadi 10th Lane, or apply to AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, 246/48, Jakeria Mussid, Bombay. One Clement Bayard MOTOR CAR particulars as above and apply to above-mentioned address. 3929

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look and work like New. Rubber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170 and Policy.	180
Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra. Remington 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols. 8, 2 Cols.	100
Adler, Visible, Special Sings,	125
Blick 7, Leather and Wood. Cases, 2 Types,	120
National Portable No. 3 with Cass, as new,	135
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Fine,	200
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Brief,	215
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New,	189

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
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GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Fine Rs. 100, Brief	110
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt	250
Remington No. 10, Brief, next to New	275
Oliver No. 9, Slightly used	250
Empire No. 1, Portable, Visible	95
Empire No. 2, Visible	140
Gujerati Remington, like new	160
Hammond Typwriter very good types	110
Corona Folding New with Case	199

We repair all Makes of Typewriters, Estimates Free, Best Typewriter and Duplicator supplies stocked. Prices moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort Bombay.
Tele: "WRITEWITH"

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—No. 2, PARAVATTI VILLAS, Poona, for season, a well furnished House, containing Double Suite of Rooms. For particulars apply to BYHA SUBDTHAN Sir Agakhans Bungalow, Mazagon, Bombay. 9744

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS and OFFICE ROOMS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bokehouse lane. Apply—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., in Bokehouse lane premises, rooms Nos. 119-120. 9773

TO LET AT MATHERAN—AMAN LODGE BLOCKS, each block consisting of 2 bed-rooms, large verandah, kitchen &ca furnished with crockery and everything Rent, April to June 5th Rs. 200 each block. Apply ENGINEER, MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY, Neral. 9794

TO LET—During temporary absence of owner from India, from 1st June to end of November, 1920 all the three flats in "MALDON HOUSE", new Marine Lines, partially furnished. For particulars apply to S. MEHTA, Retreat Shahibag, P. O. Ahmedabad. 9900

TO BE LET.—For the Poona Season (June to October) a BUNGALOW in a finest situation, facing an open maiden with fully furnished handsome furniture, and accomodation for a large family and for motors, stables and servants. Rent Rs. 5,000 for the season. Apply Box No. 338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9922

TO BE LET.—For Poona Season (June to October) at Kirkee, opposite Ganeshkind, an unfurnished, a Upper Story Princely House with a tower and extensive grounds containing beautifully designed gardens and accomodation for servants and motors, Rent Rs. 12,000 for the season. Apply Box No. 339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9923

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed in the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

The Indian Industrial Stores, Limited.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.)

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty lakhs) only. Divided into 2 lakhs shares of Rs. 25 each.

To be recovered as under :—
Rs. 2 per share to be deposited with application.
Rs. 3 to be paid on allotment.
And the rest will be recovered at not more than Rs. 5 a month.

DIRECTORS :

1. RAI BAHADUR TRILOKCHANDJI KALIANMAL, (Banker & Merchant, Indore and Bombay.)
2. MR. GORDHANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, (of Narayen Manordas, Gold Merchants & Shroffs.)
3. MR. RANCHHODDAS VARJIWANDAS, (Yarn Broker, & Merchant.)
4. MR. JINUBHAI BHAGWANDAS MEHTA, B.A.,L.B., (Director Ex-officio, National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Director, Jewellery Consignment, Ltd.)
5. MR. NARAYANDAS VRAJLAL, B.A.LL.B., (Shroff & Merchant.)
6. MR. CHIMANLAL RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Merchant & Landlord.)
7. MR. HARJIVANDAS KALIDAS MEHTA, (Merchant & Journalist.)
8. MR. GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHADAS, (Govt. Contractor, Banker, Jeweller and Merchant.) Ex-officio.

BANKERS :
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.

AUDITORS :
MESSRS. BATLIBOY & PUROHIT.
MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS :
MESSRS. GOVARDHANDAS VALLABHADAS & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY

SYNOPSIS.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEME ARE :—
To sell goods at cost price :—AT COST PRICE,
TO MEMBERS ONLY.
To enroll members in the three classes of memberships.
CLASS A :—to include Princes, Chiefs, and other Rs. 100 Aristocratic Gentry.
CLASS B :—to include merchants. Rs. 40.
CLASS C :—(1) to include Individuals and FAMILIES Rs. 6.
CLASS C :—(2) To include LABOURERS. Rs. 2.
The Buying Capacity of the members of the class C will be limited only to Rs. 1,500 per annum.
Members of the class B can become LIFE MEMBERS on payment of Rs. 1,000 only.
The Selling rates of motors, jewellery, furniture, etc., will be determined hereafter.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The idea of starting a Stores is not a new one, but the way of management of the Stores is indeed a novel one. In these days of commercial activities many stores have been started by eminent businessmen, which already goes to prove that the business is still a paying one and yields large profits. If such a business is diligently and honestly conducted it is bound to be a success, not only a success, but it will be the chief vehicle to spread Indian goods and Swadeshism amongst our countrymen and our noble women.

The present policy of Government furthering industrial development in India has given birth to many new manufacturing flotations with ample funds, but the attitude of Government disfavouring the phenomenal rise in prices has not been similarly followed by new concerns helping the community to purchase articles at as low a price as possible, with the result that prices go up every hour, due generally to the existence of an undue number of middlemen who intercept a large share of the profits. The promoters, Mr. Govardhandas Vallabhdas, Mr. Chhotalal Bakordas Shah, and Mr. Chimanlal R. Desai, consider that if the middlemen's enormous profits are reduced to an appreciable extent the hardships suffered by the bulk of the communities will to a certain extent be removed in the present days of difficulty and also for all times to come. It has therefore been decided by them to float the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES dealing mainly in all commonly used consumable articles of Indian as well as foreign manufacture.

This Stores is in the first place to deal in both the Swadeshi and foreign articles and as written above, the method will also be a speciality of its own, quite distinct from the one ordinarily prevalent in other stores. This Stores intends to sell articles at their cost price except Motors, Jewellery, Furniture, etc., whose selling rates will be determined hereafter. People distinctly find that they are charged over 50 to 100 per cent elsewhere. Not a single Stores of its kind has been up till now established in India; and this is the first of its kind.

The working will be as follows :—

The admission to the Stores will be by membership only, just on the lines of the ARMY & NAVY STORES. There will be three classes of membership. The first will consist of Indian Princess, Royal Personages and other Chiefs, Inamdars and Jahagirdars, whose annual fees will be Rs. 100 per head. The second class will be for big and petty merchants throughout the whole of India, and the annual subscription for this class of membership will be only Rs. 40. People who wish to become permanent members for life of this Class can do so by payment of Rs. 1,000 in advance. The 3rd class will be (1) for middle class men and families for whom the fees will be Rs. 6; but their capacity for buying will be limited to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per year. (2) Poorer classes: The labouring class will be also allowed to become members of this class only on a nominal fee of Rs. 2 per annum.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Princes, Chiefs, etc., purchase every year many articles worth lakhs of rupees, and even then they find it very difficult to get the required articles. The promoters and Directors positively believe that the present Stores will meet to a very great extent the long-felt want of an honest purchasing medium and therefore they have no doubt the Stores will be patronized by this class to a very large extent. The annual fee for this class of members is Rs. 100.

There is not the least doubt that a great number of merchants will be members of this class, as that will save them the enormous profits of many middlemen intervening between the manufacturer and themselves, as well as the difference of prices which is usually swallowed up by agents.

Taking into consideration all the above facts, the Directors verily believe that they will be easily able to enlist about 1,000 in the 1st class; 20,000 members in the second class; one lakh (1,00,000) members in the 1st division of the third class in the beginning; and 1,50,000 in the 2nd division that means that the Stores will have a total annual income from the fees of memberships alone of bout 18 (eighteen) lakhs of rupees, which means at least 25 per cent on the paid up capital of the concern after deducting the expenses of the establishment. This will be only in the beginning, for a few years, but as (1) the Company expands its own business, (2) secures Agencies from different countries and also from various Indian manufacturers all over the country, (3) obtains special facilities and wholesale contracts from the varios States on account of the patronage of the Pricnes, and (4) affords excellent facilities to its constituents, the scope of this concern will be exceptionally unlimited and the profits will be huge.

Though the Directors propose to charge a nominal fee, they fully hope that the Company would be in a position to pay handsome dividends to the shareholders as will be seen from the above calculation.

Further, the main object of this Stores is to push on Swadeshi goods amongst its own members; but it is a well known fact that people cannot get all the articles Indian made in all the varieties; the scope is very limited. Secondly, the members of the first and second class are not invariably staunch Swadeshi patrons, but gradually this Stores will try its best to push the Indian commodity even in Royal places and amongst the thorough Indian public. Besides, as suitable Indian materials and varieties are obtainable, this Company will do its best first to sell sell Swadeshi goods, and therefore it intends to get prepared a Directory of the Indian dealers, manufacturers and also of the goods, places, etc., giving full particulars and details as far as possible.

This Company will render all possible assistance to petty Indian manufacturers and workers on the lines of the co-operative Credit Societies, and will, if possible, establish model schools and factories and will do its best to push such domestic commodity first in the market and amongst its own constituents. Further, all the religious and charitable institutes will be given special facilities. But all these things will depend on the approval of the then Board of Directors.

Further, it intends to co-operate and arrange with all the big merchants of the principal cities with a view to supply materials to their labourers and workmen, credit of instalment system at a nominal rate of interest on a suitable guarantee from their masters. This will show that the Stores intends to give particular facilities to labour classes and expects to partake in healthy co-operative movements of the present day. Moreover, negotiations are being carried on to secure several agencies from America and especially in respect of motor cars and jewellery.

Lastly, the object of this Stores is to open Branches all over India and aboroad, if suitable facilities can be secured in the near future. Branches will be opened in other

PUBLIC NOTICES

presidencies of India, when a suitable number of members is secured in each of the particular provinces.

The advantage of the above organisation will be visible when members begin enrolling one by one, after they have been fully satisfied with the working of the scheme. The Company further intends to purchase its own building for general convenience and unfettered development.

To facilitate the working of the Stores, it is intended among other things :

(a) To secure Agencies from different countries and also from various manufacturing concerns all over the country.
(b) To act as Agents for buying and selling for various States and to obtain special facilities from the States for articles other than provided for sale in the Stores.
(c) To act as Commission Agents of member merchants for articles other than provided for sale in the Stores.
(d) To carry on side by side the Banking and Insurance business for the convenience of the members, when convenient.

Mr. Govardhandas Vallabhdas, a partner in the Agency, will be an ex-Officio Director of the Stores. Moreover, two of the Directors, Narayandas Vrajlal and Chimanlal Ranchhodrai Desai are also partners in the Agents' firm.

The Company will pay to bona fide Brokers a commission at the rate not exceeding two per cent., to be fixed by the Directors hereafter for getting the shares subscribed.

Prospectus and the forms of application may be obtained from the Company's registered office or from the Company's Bankers.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and Agency Agreement may be inspected at the registered office of the Company, as all applicants for shares will be deemed to have inspected and to have notice of the contents thereof.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920 9308

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board.)
In addition to the
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
which is for disposal by the Indian Munitions Board there is
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery.
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board),
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.
Cable Address:—Dis-export, Munorgize, London, ENGLAND. 9769

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES, nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 6 feet wide one to 4 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Genoa Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.
Apply to:—
KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 9369

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.
Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.
Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.
For full particulars apply to above address. 9464

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO. LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 50, CHURCH GATE STREET, next to Kemp & Co. 9886

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GORKHAR (female wild ass) immediately. Write with full particulars and price required to COMPTROLLER, HOUSEHOLD, Bikaner. 9797

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 4th April, 1920, the Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, will be REMOVED from Nos. 5 and 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, to No. 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

F. C. LEGGE
Coal Transportation Officer.
Calcutta, 17-3-20. 9492

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents. 8352

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Neral at 17-10 hours for Matheran on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, following the 5 M. Down train which leaves Neral at 16-30 hours. The 6 M. Up train which usually leaves Matheran at 15-50 hours will leave Matheran at 14-30 hours, arriving Neral at 16 o'clock.

On and from 1st April, 1920, the trains over the Matheran Steam Tramway running as 469, 471 and 473 Down from Neral and 470, 472 and 474 Up from Matheran, will run as 1 M. Down, 3 M. Down, 5 M. Down from Neral, and 2 M. Up, 4 M. Up and 6 M. Up from Matheran.

A. C. BUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st March, 1920. 9402

NOTICE

MR. HECTOR WILLIAM SASSOON has been admitted a partner in our firm from 1st January, 1920.

Bombay, 31-3-20.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2, Rampart Row. 9585

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1920.

No. 897.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate four candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st June 1920. The following extracts from the rules for the appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 11375,* dated 20th November 1914, printed at pages 2874 and 2875 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 26th idem, are published for general information:—

5. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age on the 1st April of the year in which a notification inviting applications is issued. He will be required to produce the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for an outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.

(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.

(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

6. In selecting from amongst the candidates a person for direct nomination, very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications, and only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction without difficulty will be nominated. The knowledbe of the candidate in English and Mathematics will be tested by examination in these subjects, which will be held in the first week of August on a date to be fixed by Government in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests and under his supervision or under the supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer appointed by him for the purpose. The candidate will be required to write a full precis of two passages in English, one read out by a European and the other by an Indian Officer, followed by a colloquial examination. The examination in Mathematics will consist of two papers, one in Arithmetic and Algebra and the other in Geometry and Trigonometry for each of which three hours will be allowed. After this examination is over, the answers will be forwarded under sealed cover to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, direct.

The standard in Mathematics is a practical knowledge of Arithmetic, Algebra up to and including quadratic equations and simple problems, Mensuration, Geometry (including the first three books of Euclid) and elementary Trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithms.) No candidate who fails to obtain half the full marks in each paper will be considered to have passed.

7. (1) A candidate selected for direct nomination will be required—

(a) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the candidate's behalf, etc.;

(b) to undergo a practical training extending over not less than six months in such forests as may be prescribed to him in order to give proof of his fitness for forest work. Such course of training will ordinarily commence in September of the year preceding that in which College course begins, and the candidate's final selection for nomination will depend upon the proof which he gives during this training of his suitability for service in the Forest Department.

(c) to undergo a physical test such as a go-as-you-please-journey of twelve miles over undulating or hilly country to be completed within four hours. The test will be performed by the candidate under the direct supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer towards the end of the first month of the practical training in the forests, which will follow the provisional selection of the candidate by Government.

(2) While undergoing the training prescribed in clause (1) of this rule the selected candidate will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, which will include the travelling expenses of the candidate.

8. (1) A candidate finally selected under rule 7 (1) (b) will be required—

(a) to proceed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and go through the two years' Provincial Service course at the College;

(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work deligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College.

(2) He will be allowed actual travelling expenses from the place of his relief from the practical training referred to in Rule 7 (1) (b), when first joining the College, the class of railway fare being regulated under article 1011 of the Civil Service Regulations by the amount of his stipend.

9. After a student has been at the College for two months, the President may remove him if in his opinion the student does not possess a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to follow the College course intelligently. The President may also remove the condidate from the College, if at any time during the course he is found to be physically unfit.

10. While at the College the selected candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem payable from the date of his entry into the College. He will be granted actual expenses on tour as passed by the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun including single second class fare by rail or steamer for himself, fare of one servant and freight of a bicycle where necessary. Should the periodic report of the nominee's progress or conduct be unsatisfactory, the payment of the stipend will be stopped until improvement is reported, and should the periodic reports continue to be unsatisfactory, the nomination will be cancelled and the nominee will not be allowed to complete the course.

11. After the conclusion of the Provincial Forest Service course a selected candidate who is certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

12. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will be on probation for a period of one year commencing from the date of his relief from the College. This period may be extended to three years or more at the discretion of Government. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator will be placed in executive charge of a Range or Forest sub-division, and will receive during the first three years of his probation a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem until he is appointed to a vacancy of Extra Assistant Conservator in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

P. J. MEAD,
Chief Secretary to Government.

9720

*Note—The certificates (iii) and (v) must bear date not further back than the 1st April of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the Forest Research Institute and College.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ACCOMMODATION:—The accommodation by all trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway is limted and the carriage of luggage cannot be guaranteed by the same train in which the passengers travels. Heavy luggage should therefore be booked in advance provided a ticket is purchased in advance; if not ticket is purchased in advance, luggage may be treated and conveyed as parcels.

2. Passengers are allowed to take into their compartments only one small package such as a hand bag, a suit case or some such small package over the Matheran Steam Tramway.

LUGGAGE:—Luggage for all trains must be weighed and paid for. Passengers must accompany their luggage for weighment.

Luggage must be tendered for despatch at Matheran at least 30 minutes before the due departure of the train.

RETIRING ROOMS:—Retiring Rooms each equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station. Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon & Co., Victoria Terminus or Matheran station:—

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge meals Rs. 8/8 per day.			
(2) Charges for separate meals in the Restaurant:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Chota Hazri	0	12	0
Breakfast	2	0	0
Luncheon	2	0	0
Afternoon Tea (without pastry)	0	4	0
Dinner	2	8	0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

FARES OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY:—The fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway on and from to-day are increased by the following amounts:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class by	1	4	0
IInd Class by	1	0	0
IIIrd Class by	0	12	0

The fares for passengers travelling by the train leaving Neral for Matheran at 4-30 hours over the Matheran Steam Tramway and Matheran for Neral at 13 hours are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class	4	8	0
IInd Class	2	8	0
IIIrd Class	1	4	0

Only servants of Ist and IInd class passengers will be conveyed in the IIIrd class by the trains leaving Matheran at 8-0 and Neral at 16-30 hours.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 1st April, 1920. 9918

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 5th proximo (Easter Monday) being public Holidays, the Society's BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will however be open as usual for business on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

ACTG. MANAGER, BOMBAY BRANCH.

9845

NOTICE.

THERE will be two days' races at Mysore on the 8th and 10th June, 1920, and the programme will soon be out.

SADEQ Z. SHAH,
Honorary Secretray,
Mysore Races.

9898

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

NOTICE.

MOTO DEALERS and CAR OWNERS are requested to note that our business would be suspended for Stock-taking on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 2nd and 3rd April, 1920.

9926

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds will be held at Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.'s Office on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1920, at 6 p.m.

BUSINESS.

To consider the Report of the Committee.

To pass the accounts for the season 1918-19, and

To elect Members of the Committee.

G. C. PHILLIPS,
Honorary Secretary.

9919

WANTED.

A well educated and experienced Manager for the Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Chhindwara, C. P. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating age and other qualifications to:—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Co-operative Central Bank, Limited,
9917 Chhindwara.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community of Bombay will be held in the LAXMIBAUG HALL," New Bhatwadi Road, on SUNDAY, the 11th April, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time) for passing the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year 1919, and Report relating to the Management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and Funds, of the said Community, for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Board of Trustees.

All the members of the Community are requested to attend.

B. V. NERNEKAR,
Hony. Secretary & Treasurer,
To the Board of Trustees of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and Funds, of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community of Bombay.

Bombay, 156, Lohar Street,
24th March, 1920.

9899

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, equipped with Electric lights, separate bath rooms etc., suitable for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station.

Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs Brandon & Co. Victoria Terminus and Matheran Stations.

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge with meals Rs. 8 8 0 per day.

(2) Charges for separate meals in the restaurants:—

Chota Hajri	Rs.	0	12 0
Breakfast	Rs.	2	0 0
Luncheon	Rs.	2	0 0
Afternon tea (Without pastry).	Rs.	0	4 0
Dinner	Rs.	2	8 0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus, Bombay or Neral stations.

By order.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 27th March, 1920. 9788

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1921, of the wagons detailed below:—

5'-6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.

600 of type A 1 length 21'-0".
1014 of type A 2 length 24'-6".
150 of type A 3 length 27'-7".

5'-6" GAUGE—OPEN.

250 of type C 1 length 19'-6".
226 of type C 2 length 23'-0".

METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.

514 of type M A 1 length 18'-0".
133 of type M A 2 length 20'-0".
150 of type M A 3 length 21'-6".

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference standard designs.

Copies of specifications, forms of tender and drawings can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, on payment of Rs. 200 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the SECRETARY Railway Board, Simla, on or before the 30th April, 1920.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

9873

FOR SALE.

LARGE FOOTPATH AWNING in front on 43, Esplanade Road.
Apply—
S. BANNISTER & CO., LTD.
50, Church Gate Street, Fort.

9886

THE CENTURY SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 80 Eighty Rupees per share (less Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, will be paid on or after the 14th April 1920 to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 31st March 1920.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents.

The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March, 1920. 9917

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VIJAYA LAXMI, wife of Hiralal Cursondas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients her property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claimying any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 35 Medows Street Fort Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period, the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same will then be considered to haveen waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under a Ward No. 1698 (4) and Street No. 22 C and all which premises are situate on the North side of Karvar Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Frere Road on or towards the West by the land belonging to Kesharbai on or towards the North by the said Karvar Street and on or towards the South by the vacant land.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9906

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KHARSETJI LIMJI KARASHA DOSABHOY WADIA and NUSARWANJI MERWANJI N. WADDIA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client their property, situate at Tardeo and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the undersigned at their Office at at No. 35, Medows Street Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground partly of Pension and Tax Tenure and partly of Freehold Foras Tenure situate lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,029 square yards or thereabouts bounded on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the estate of the late Naoroji Jehangirji Camadia, on or towards the South by vacant land contracted to be purchased by the Vendors from Darasha B. Dubash, on or towards the East by land belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West by Tardeo Road, and which premises from part of Collector's Old Nos. 187 and 188, New Nos. 13706 and 13707, Old Survey No. 465 and New Survey Nos. 1/3382 and 3380.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9905

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA TYEBALLY EBRAHIMJI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lohar Street, (Dhobi Talao), in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1150, New No. 6877, Old Survey No. 1222 and New Survey No. 8259 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2810 at 2812 and Street Nos. 340 342 at 354 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Framji Dadabhoy Alpaiwalla, on or towards the West by the Trinity Chapel Street, on or towards the North by Sonapur Street otherwise known as Lohar Street (Dhobi Talao) and on or towards the South by the Parsi Fire Temple and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of April 1920.

UNWALLA, PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
9915 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. SHAMRAO B. NAYAK, Mr. BHANGSHANKAR NAMDEOJI TALPADE and Bai PARVATIBAI alias SUNDRABAI, wife of Shamrao Keshavrao Bhaskarji, Trustees of the estate of Shamrao Keshavrao Bhaskarji have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritence, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those vacant pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate lying and being at Khari, Chendoni, Pachpakhadi and Nowpada in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District of Thana, admeasuring, respectively about acres 276 and Gunthas 33, 4 acres and 9 Gunthas, 11 acres and 39 Gunthas and 38 acres and 4½ Gunthas standing in the Government records in the name of Shamrao Keshavrao Bhaskarji and came to his share in accordance with the partition deed dated 16th April, 1912, between the said Shamrao Keshavrao Bhaskarji and his brother.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9911

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOHN BRAZ FERNANDES, of Bandra East Indian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or therwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of grass land at Chuim in the village of Danda in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 10,500 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 297 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North, East and West by Government land on the South by the property of Mulraj Khatau and which premises are and have been in the possession of the said Mr. John Braz Fernandes.

THOMAS FEREIRA,
for Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9904

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the trust property and credits standing in the name of Kanji Jesraj, late of Cutch Mandvi, but belonging to the petitioner Jain Hindu inhabitant, doing no independent business Deceased.

JESRAJ RAJPAL, father of the deceased of Cutch Mandvi Jain Hindu inhabitant, Timber Merchant, now temporarily residing at Bazar Gate Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 13th day of March, 1920. 9916

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNABAI SADANAND PATERPEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a singing girl, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SUNDRABAI SADANAND PATERPEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a singing girl, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHAN HEATON, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9928

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. H. WADIA, Commissioner for taking Accounts, has pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference made in the Suits Nos. 1653 of 1914 and 1225 of 1915, contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Malad, Zilla Thana, in the Sub-District of Bandra, bearing No. 52 and containing by admeasurement 470 (four hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road called Ghor Bunder Road, on or towards the West by a Gowan to village Malad and beyond that fields belonging to Vishwanath Shankersheth, on or towards the North by fields belonging to Vishwanath Shankersheth, and on or towards the South by a Gowan of a road to Malad village. The Survey No. of the said land is not marked because no Survey is made there till now. The Thaka of the said land is eight and a half annas and is payable to the Khot of the Village.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

9895

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 22,225 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha and Co.'s Godown.

2,225 Bales Cotton (Khandesh, Berar, Moglai Nimar) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 116 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 8th April, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba in Ralli Bros. Jaitha No. A1 Apolloo Reclamation behind Evelyn House by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Ralli Bros. Jaitha.

116 Bales of High Class stapled Cotton (Dondaicha: Bodwad and Yawal) slightly damaged fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,900 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1920 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Khimji Visram and Co.'s godown.

About 2,900 bales high class stapled cotton (Sindh, American and Bengal) slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, DINNER SERVICE, CHOICE PLATEDWARE, SET OF BOOKS FOR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, TRIUMPH FREE ENGINE CLUTCH MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR, EVINRUDE BOAT PETROL MOTOR, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach House," First floor Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba, valuable teak and blackwood Household Furniture, etc., such as:—Dining table, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, Japanese fancy vases, blackwood drawing Room suite, centre table, special richly carved cuckoo striking clock, book case, special plate glass fish aquarium with gold fish, ceiling fan with regulator, fancy electric zoomars and pendants, electric kettle, electric table fans, rich electric shades, dumbwaiter, soda glasses, wine glasses, pictures, teakwood double bed complete with mattress, glass door almirahs, roll top writing desk specially made to order, clothes basket, wash basins, electric table lamp, meatsafe, lot of photographic materials, developing dishes, Primus stoves, aluminum utensils, Triumph free engine 3½ H.P. motor cycle with side car, Evinrude 4 H.P. Boat Petrol Motor, etc., etc.

The property of Jehangir R. Wadia Esq., Automobile Engineer, proceeding to America.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 2nd April, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANG, DHAR, 58, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK STOCKINGS.
TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Pulbic Auction, at their Rooms by order of Mr. Yacoob Abdul Ganny and on account and risk of Mr. Simon S. Belbool:—
30 dozens silk stockings, sizes 6½ to 8½ inches of different colours.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin Office, Shigram, built brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 pair of handsome strong grey Australian horse aged, both goes well in single and double harness.
1 Gents English Premier Cycle, re-enamelled with pump, new oil lamp and palmer tyres with stand in perfect working order.
1 B.S.A. English Motor Car, 4 cylinder, 9896

1 handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis by Press with bay arab horse and a set of harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 4th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Datoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to the Young Women's Christian Association, the very valuable drawing, dining and bedroom solid English oak furniture by Maple and Co., such as dining table with 6 dining room chairs, side board with table drawers and cupboards, deep spring Chesterfield sofa, lady's walnut writing table, upholstered wicker chairs, with covers, English white enamel twin iron bedsteads, with horse hair and spring mattresses, all by Maple and Co., London, also furniture by John Roberts, such as walnut octagon, inlaid table chippendale cabinet, carved mahogany chair, walnut, table, large hanging wardrobes with mirror panel, wardrobe with shelves, mahogany ice chest, Maple and Co., and Tho. Goods and Co., London, such as breakfast, dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, glassware, crockware, refriewerator, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Russ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT NAPEANSEA ROAD, OPPOSITE MR. BOMANJI CASHINATH'S BUNGALOW AND KNOWN AS VUSSONJEE HOUSE.
On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.
All that piece or parcel of Government freehold land or ground situate lying and being at Napean Sea Road outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95.
New No. 815—Old Survey No. 42 New Survey No. 7144 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3301 Street No. 101, and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the vacant ground belonging to the trustee of the Parsi Panchayat on the West by the Napean Sea Road on the North by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Davar and on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.
On TUESDAY the 6th, WEDNESDAY the 7th and THURSDAY, the 8th April, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucton, at the "Ridge", Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Palms, Ferns, etc., etc., the proterty of W. S. Millard, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 10th April next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, very rich glass and porcelainware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich Persian and English carpets, rich oil paintings engravings and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, table ornaments, old brass ornaments, teapoys, carved tables and sofas, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, single and double bedsteads cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, ice box, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, garden pots, China mattings etc. etc. the property of the Hon Justice Sir J. J. Heaton proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHIM FACING THE SEA.
HIGH COURT
Suit No. 48 of 1920
NAVNITLAL CHHOTALAL and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
HIRABAI, widow of Chimanlal Chotalal, ... Defendant.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the order herein dated 19th January 1920 made in the said Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Pugic Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th day of April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following property on the premises.
All that piece of land, situate lying and being on the western side of Mahim Bazar Road at Mahim, in the term and Registration Sub district of Bombay, of the pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement two thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, New No. 4024, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 2/1537 together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4140 and Street No. 299, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the seashore, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Edulji Sorabji Davar and on or towards the South by the property of Dhanjibhoy Jamsedji Jassawala.
also one safe Bohimian glassware and one old carriage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, for the plaintiffs at their office in 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—Contd.

Messrs. Shroff Vacha Solicitors for the Defendant, or to Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT QUEEN'S ROAD, OPPOSITE THE MARINE LINE STATION, FACING THE SEA, KNOWN AS NAVROZ BAG.
Under instructions from the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties and pursuant to the leave and authority granted in Suit No. 140 of 1897, dated the 10th day of January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY the 23rd April, 1920, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (the tax having been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon, situate at Queen' Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 squaer yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. 680, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 8419 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C., Nos 2286, 2287, 2288, and 2289, and Street No. 9896

TO BE LET.—For Poona Season (June to ramji Santok, now of Chaterbhuj Jiwandas, on the West by the Government vacant land beyond which is the Queen's Road, on the North by the property formerly of Dossabhoy Byramji Pesikaka, and now of Sher Mahomed Yusuf Sowdagar, on the South by the property of Cooverbai, widow of Muncherji Dubash and now of Mohanlal Purshotamdas
For further particulars and connections of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Carpo, Solicitors at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

In Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES JAPANESE RED FLANNELS.
On MONDAY, the 5th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. J. Moladi and on account and at the risk of Pandya Chaganlal Keshanlal.
Ex. S.S. "Tayano Maru."
5 cases each 20 packs Japanese red Flannels 29/30 inches 30 yards.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 1st April 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 BALES FINE STEEPLE R. V. (KHURGAM) COTTON.
Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 6th April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the G.I.P. Ry's. goods yard at Colaba.
27 bales Fine Steeple R. V. (Khurgam) cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF A BIG CRAFT.
MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1920 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) the following craft now lying at Mazagoan in Darukhana Bunder:—
A big craft known as "Ramban" No. 4325, weight 308 khandies or 77.9 tons, 82 feet 5 inches in length, 22 feet 8 inches in breadth 7 feet 9 inches deep. Call No. 173 of 1917-18. The craft is running at Malabar and other coast lines.
Private offers will be considered before the day of sale.
The craft is on view at the above Bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 2nd April, 1920.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTAREENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mustki Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day only at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

To-day and will NOT be repeated
THE GREAT HINDU MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA
BILWAMANGAL
OR
BHAKTA SOORDAS
12,000 Feet Long
FEATURING
Bombay's Most Famous Dramatic Star
MISS GOHUR

The Unrivalled and Charming Star of the Indian Stage in the leading role of the alluring Temptress "CHINTAMONI."
SEE.—The feats of dance and jollity at the bower of the alluring temptress CHINTAMONI.
SEE.—How a devoted Hindu wife's sacrifice helps Bilwamangal to realize his folly and to resist the temptations of beauty he destroys his occult powers with his own hands.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!! TO-MORROW!!!
To-morrow at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES
ROMEO & JULIET
FEATURING

FRANCIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLEY BAYNE.
"Like a Beautiful Dream."
"One Fairer than my love." The all-seeing Sun,
"Never saw her match since first the world begun.
ROMEO & JULIET" is presented with Shakespeare's own red-hot words as subtitles throughout.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TONIGHT.
A Special Ramnavami Programme
SHAKUNTULA
OR
The Lost Ring
A great story from the pen of India's greatest immortal poet—Kalidass.
By special request of our patrons we have great pleasure in presenting the above film for one week only.
NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK:
Saturday and Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Monday to Thursday 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Friday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
SPECIAL RATES this week for Box, Sofa and Reserved.
Usual prices 1st Class Annas 12. 2nd Class Annas 6. 3rd Class Annas 3.
LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK
FOR
Baby Marie Osborne
Pathe's Curly Kid in
Dolly's Vacation
IMPERIAL——Always a good show.
Note Shakuntula, showing at Imperial, is a new production produced by Messrs. Patankar Friends, and is a revelation in direction and photography. It has not been shown before in Bombay.

IF THE THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**
does not make your hair stand on end, and cold shivers take possession of your spinal cord, then probably you have died of fright.
See this double-distilled serial with the swiftest action.
The Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus Girgaum)
Four Houses Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY ONLY
THE EMPIRE
at 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
TO-DAY ONLY AND WILL NOT BE REPEATED
The Century's Greatest Fun Frolic
A Chaplin Jingle
"Chase me Charlie"
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST ORIGINAL
Charlie Chaplin Film Revue
In 5 Hilarioun Acts
featuring
"Charlie Chaplin"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimen.

Sauce for the Goose— Contd.
ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.
To-Morrow To-Morrow
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A COLOSSAL ATTRACTION!
THE MARY PICKFORD MASTERPIECE!!
DADDY LONG LEGS
"GREAT" is not the Word, it is Simply
"ASTOUNDING"!!!
"DADDY LONG LEGS"
A SUPER-ATTRACTION
In Seven Wonderfully Human Reels.
featuring

The Heart-Breaking Beauty

The Heart-Breaking Beauty

The World's Sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
A Veritable Vision of Loveliness!
The most admired, adored and worshipped in the Feminine part of the World!
The heart-breaking beauty of
MARY PICKFORD
will send alternate thrills of pleasure and sights of sorrow as you see her acting as Judy, the orphan,
Mothered by an ash-can!
Christened by a telephone directory!
Reared on the Whole-sale plane!
Judy blossoms into Girlhood
And into a victim of Cupid.
The Screen's Greatest Triumph!
The Love-Story
OF
AN ORPHAN!
The Sweetest, Saddest, Sunniest Story on the Screen, about the griefs of orphan life and Mother-longing, about orphan-waifs and silk-called children.
DADDY LONG LEGS
From Jean Webster's famous story and play which have been read and seen by the whole world.
Produced by Mary Pickford's own Company.
$270,000 paid to Mary Pickford
$400,00 paid by Mary Pickford

AMUSEMENTS.

Art Exhibition

Paintings

BY

The Famous Russian Artist

Prof. Kalmykoff

will be on view at the

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

From Sunday, April 4th to April 18th

From 8-30 a. m. 8 p.m.

ADMITTANCE As. 8

The Private view, for which invitation cards have been issued, will be on Saturday, April the 3rd.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company of First Class Artistes presenting

THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

TO-DAY, GOOD FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL, NO PERFORMANCE.

To-morrow, Saturday, 3rd Ap

"MR WU"

The Great Chinese Play

MATINEE, Sunday, 4th April

"Sacred and Profane Love"

Monday 5th April

"Nothing But the Truth"

Tuesday 6th April

"Sacred and Profane Love"

Wednesday 7th April

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Thursday 8th April

"MR. WU"

Friday 9th April

"NAUGHTY WIFE"

Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th April

"The Voice from the Minaret"

Plans at the Theatre.

No Cinema to-day and To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m,

GRAND

ANNUAL GATHERING.

GURUKUL, SANTA CRUZ.

2nd, 3rd and 4th April.

(Easter Holidays)

TIME:—

Every Morning, 7-30 to 10 a. m. (S. T.)

Every noon, 1-30 to 7-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Gurukul is a unique Education Institution. It is a Residential, Boarding and Teaching School. Its annual gathering is the best Easter attraction every year—attended by thousands.

Special Railway facilities are provided:—

Sanyasis, Pandits and Lecturers of fame in the whole of India will deliver speeches:—Skill in archery, wonderful feats, of physical strength, acrobatic feats songs, recitations and dialogues:—a Varied Programme. Open to all. Do not forget to attend with your family. Do not miss this opportunity.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

LAST NIGHT OF

THE POPULAR PICTURE

"The Green Terror."

Missing heiress drugged in order to gain her consent to a marriage with at Villain who will thereby gain half a million.

To-morrow and during the Week

Attractive new Picture Bill

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The five-reel Vitagraph Photoplay

Can a girl hide her love for the man she worships; or, can a man be blind to the love of a girl which turns his pathway in life from failure to success? See "A Stitch in Time."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8 Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing 15th April

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %

Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co

THE EMPIRE

FEATS OF STRENGTH AND BOXING CONTEST.

6th April, 1920, at 9-30 p. m

15 Round Contest.

Stoker-Arnold

11st. 7 lbs, H. M. S. "Highflier," Champion China Station.

Vs.

Inspector Melville

12st Bombay Police, Winner of Many Fights.

10 Round Contest.

Corporal Hutton

9st. 6lbs.

H. M. S. "Highflier," Winner last bout, 21st January, 1920,

Vs.

Bouskill

9st. 4lbs,

A. B. H. M. S. "Comus," Winner 8 Fights, London.

6 Round Contest.

Nilton Kubes

11st, Late Overseas Forces,

Vs.

Sgt. Medlock

12st, Bombay City Police, Late of the Ring London,

6 Round Contest.

Barbet

9st. 4lbs, A. B. H. M. S, "Highflier,"

Vs.

Marcar.

9st. 4lbs. G. I. P. Railway

4 Round Contest.

Between 2 boys H. M. S. "Highflier"

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED.,

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AMUSEMENTS.

PUBLIC OPINION

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Please refer to Page 18 of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day

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has the houour to present

To-day FRIDAY 2nd April 1920 at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

The Great Hindu Mythological Drama

"Bilwamangal"

or

Bhakta Soordas

12,000 feet long

MISS GOHUR

The Unrivalled and Charming Star of the Indian Stage in the Leading role of the alluring Temptress "CHINTAMONI".

Tomorrow SATURDAY 3rd April 1920 at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"

featuring

FRANCIS X BUSHMAN

and

BEVERLY BAYNE

SUNDAY 4th April 1920 at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The mighty passion of the Immortal Queen for Mortal Man. The metamorphosis from Mermaid to Mortal with a soul

ANNETTE KELLERMANN

In a Wondrous Photo-Fantasy

"Queen of the Sea"

MONDAY 5th April 1920 at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MARIE CORRELI'S

Greatest and Most American Novel

"THELMA"

The most notable picture of the day.

TUESDAY April 6th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"The Girl Philippa"

Robert W. Chamber's Famous Novel in 8 Reels

WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920 at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"East Lynne"

Featuring

BLANCHE FORSYTHE

as

LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

The Most artistic and beautiful production

"Harischandra"

Known by all Hindus.

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"Romeo & Juliet"

Featuring

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and

BEVERLY BAYNE

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Bombay Sports Depot Outfitters

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DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 13 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

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Fine Old Gleulinet Whisky	Rs. 4-4-0 Bot.
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1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
2 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
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FOR
DIABETES
RADICAL AND SURE CURE

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Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Table No. 5, BENARES CITY.

Dear Sirs,

The special gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. . . . . I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energeic than before . . . . I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerrely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

Note—Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. 8

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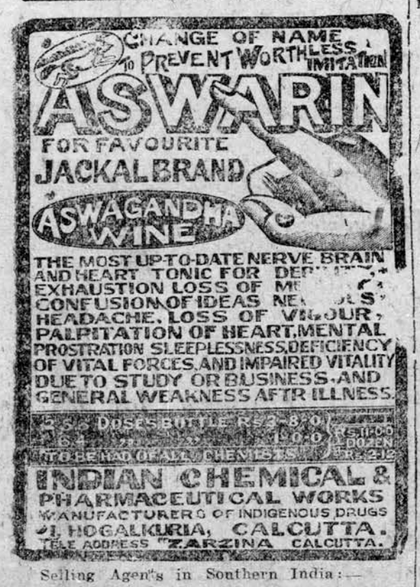
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FOR FAVOURITE
JACKAL BRAND
ASWAGANDHA WINE
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EXHAUSTION LOSS OF M
CONFUSION OF IDEAS NE
HEADACHE, LOSS OF VIGOUR,
PALPITATION OF HEART, MENTAL
PROSTRATION SLEEPLESSNESS, DEFICIENCY
OF VITAL FORCES, AND IMPAIRED VITALITY
DUE TO STUDY OR BUSINESS, AND
GENERAL WEAKNESS AFTR ILLNESS.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Months.	Liverpool. Mar 30th To-day's price.
May.	25.35
July.	24.44
Oct.	22.68
Jan.	21.51

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Mar. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
Future at New York May	38.90
" " July	36.07
" " Oct.	32.66
Spot Cotton at New York	41.50
" " Orleans	40.50
Future at New Orleans May	38.27
" " Oct.	32.44

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 1.

In the Home markets fluctuations have occurred New York declined to 37.70 for May, improved to Rs. 38.90, and on 30th ultimo was unchanged. The Liverpool market has declined owing to continued improving exchange with America, and the market has been small owing to the approaching holidays. We understand that Liverpool will be closed from 2nd instant to 6th instant both days inclusive. New York will be closed on 2nd and 3rd instant.

Up to Saturday last the tone of the market continued depressed and on that day Fully Good Broach April-May touched Rs. 456. On Monday the highest and lowest prices were Rs. 472½ and Rs. 465, and on Tuesday, when options were declared, the rate varied from Rs. 472 to Rs. 478. Yesterday the highest was Rs. 472½ and the lowest Rs. 461½ the market closing at Rs. 464. To-day the Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 468, and at 1-30 p.m. was Rs. 466. Closing rates are given below

The market will be entirely closed to-morrow (Good Friday).

The advance in Fully Good Broach April-May from Rs. 456 to Rs. 478 was due to a temporary reaction on covering and some buying by speculators. Though prices have since given way sentiment is not so bearish, but buyers wish to see how tenders will fare before operating further. As the Broach crop is a late one there is a large quantity of this cotton to arrive in April and May, and if tenders go through freely we may again see easier markets. At the same time it must be remembered that Indian cotton is very cheap, and that a large amount of the best Broach will be shipped, and also that mills will buy nice cotton freely. If therefore any difficulty should arise about tenders, we are quite likely to see a sharp advance as the market here is oversold, and covering would not be at all easy. On the whole we favour buying Broach in easy markets now, both April-May and July-August, rather than selling at the present level in anticipation of a further decline.

Bengals for May and July delivery have not attracted much attention, but Oomras for the same deliveries have been more active. Both of these descriptions require careful watching as developments may occur. In Southerns there is very little doing yet, and this description is not quoted regularly in the market.

There has been a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills for ready cotton. Receipts continue large, and are still looked upon as a bearish factor in the market. Shipments continue on a fair scale, particularly to Japan where about 1,100,000 bales have already gone forward. Europe is expected to take from 600,000 to 700,000 bales during the season, of which about half has already been shipped.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		475½
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.		460
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May		313
	July		327
Fine Oomras	May		399
"	July		409

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 1st APRIL 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	315
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	327
Fully Good M.G Broach	April-May	474
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	400
" " "	July	412

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Deliver
M.G Bengals		335	315	295	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		335	315	295	"
M.G. Oomras No 3.	435	415	390	"	"
Central P. No. 1	485	465	420	"	"
M.G Central No. 2	465	445	4 0	"	"
M.G. Broach		505	480	450	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	For week ending 31st March 1920.	Total to date since September 1st: 1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	8,069	276 239	131,054
Central India	5.648	136 743	90 808
Barsee and Nuggur	4,090	152 439	67,122
Hyderabad Gaorani	6.720	81 465	62 643
Berar	20 953	603 352	256 129
Central Provinces	3,977	182 166	133,352
Total Oomras	49 857	1,232,404	741,139
Dholleras	7,498	89,740	31 865
Broach	13,903	72,018	157 022
Compta and Dharwar	1,769	57,462	52 245
Western-Northerns	1,024	53,692	35 007
Bengals (N.W Provinces	6.447	163,556	73 976
Rajputana	2,949	37,078	20 935
Sind-Punjab	25,988	289,436	256,870
Oceanada	Nil	3,132	3 803
Persian	45	1,684	2 057
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	433	20,819	38,897
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	Nil	11,352	9 487
Total	107,307	2,017,421	1,443,727

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150	at Rs.	11 0 0	per case
White Rose	150	"	11 0 0	"
Chester	125	"	10 12 0	"
Monkey	125	"	9 8 0	"
Monkey Tins	125	"	8 2 0	2 tins.
Elephant Tins	125	"	7 15 0	2 "
Elephant Bulk	125	"	6 3 0	8 Imp. Gals

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/4
Bank Demand	2 3 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s.	2 3 9
Doc. Demand	2 3 15/16
American Dollars	570
Hongkong "	234
Shanghai "	222
Japan	336
Singapore	165
	164

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 1.

BAR GOLD.

Gold is quite steady with good business passing. The demand for ready delivery is strong.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-1-0.

EXCHANGE

Exchange is steady at the close; there are very few export bills offering at the moment.

T T on London 2/3 5/8.
D D on London 2/3 3/4
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 3/4.
D D on France Frcs 615
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs 730.
T T on Japan Rs. 103½
60 Days' sight Rs. 95

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 63.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64½
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91¼ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

In spite of the imminence of the April settlement the Stock Exchange this week has been the scene of considerable animation bordering on excitement, a keen demand for cotton mill shares being the outstanding feature. Although there has been no special or heartening feature to the yarn or cloth market during the last few days—as a matter of fact, yarns are distinctly weaker with no buyers, and cloth remains without improvement—still an organised attempt has been in evidence to bolster up values and there has been quite a scramble to pick up mill shares.

The activity this week does not seem entirely speculative since many of the contracts are about to be taken up, as evidenced by the sudden and remarkable shrinkage of the carry-over rates during the last two days. This incident naturally frightened Bears who have lost no time to cover their sales.

Among mill shares in the forefront this week may be mentioned Kohinoors, Davids, Central Indias and the Currimbhoys group. These shares practically focussed attention and large blocks changed hands, resulting in substantial advances in quotations.

The market closes strong, with a good business passing. The buying power has not yet spent itself and looking to the preponderating Bull element, a still higher basis of values does not appear unlikely. All things considered, we are of opinion that the market is about top-heavy; and although circumstances do not warrant any thing in the nature of a smash or a collapse, we do think it dangerous to play with the market on the buying side and would advise holders to liquidate their securities.

The miscellaneous section of securities continues in the same dull and drooping state as previously reported, the attention of the market being monopolised by mill shares.

The market was closed to-day.

MONEY MARKET.

Money is in good demand and the Banks are paying 6 to 7½ per cent for short deposits

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 1st April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Koyei Maru	Japan	6-4	N Y Kaisha
C/R Indus			
Maru	Japan	15-4	O S Kaisha
D & E Itaura	Basren	N F	M M & Co
K Lightning	Busra	N F	M M & Co
M Syria			M M & Co
O Marsinique	Bangkok	5 4	G A & Co
P Hindoo	Karachi	10-4	K N & Co
Q Beshayen	N F	N F	J M & Co
Q Kaipan			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	Karachi	30 3	K N & Co
Juba	Bhavnagar	3-4	K N & Co
Kaveri	Jamnagar	1-4	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Mangalore	2-4	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavnagar		K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Urdana			M M & Co
3 Bandra	P Gulf		M M & Co
4 Baraia	P Gulf	31 3	M M & Co
Harefield			M M & Co
5/6 Kasado Maru	Japan	4-4	O S Kaisha
8 Montrose	New York	3-4	T M & Co
9 Homefield	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Diyatalwa	Calcutta	5-4	W & A G & Co
10 Massilia	Liverpo l	10 4	W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Jeddah	Jeddah	28-3	T M & Co
15 Chakla		10-4	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	Karachi	1-4	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karagola	Zanzibar	8-4	M M & Co
2 Clan Macbicar	Malabar coast	12-4	J F & Co
3 A T Vita			M M & Co
4 Frankfurt	U Kingdom		M M & Co
5 Gambada	Moulmein	3-4	M M & Co
6 Australia	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co
7 Patricia	Liverpool	15 4	K N & Co
8 Tiger	New York	N F	Cox's Shipping Agency
9 H T Shuja	N F	N F	T M & Co
Parvati			E E Oodha & Co
Violet			E E Oodha & Co
12 Kashmir	London	3-4	M M & Co
13 Angora	London	N F	M M & Co
15 Waroonga	Rusreh	N F	M M & Co
17 Huntspill	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
17 Kalyan	London	10 4	M M & Co
17 Annam	Hull	3-4	L Dereyfus & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kowelt			T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Ornro		25 to 29-3	
Swakopmund	N F	N F	M M & Co
S G Supphire	Colombo		N J Dubash

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INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

BY N. M. JOSHI, LATE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LABOUR AT WASHINGTON.

In accordance with the Labour part of the Peace Treaty the first International Labour Conference was held at Washington at the end of October, 1919. The Conference lasted for a month. Forty countries were represented by 120 delegates and 160 advisers. India was represented by four delegates, Mr. L. J. Kershaw and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee representing the Government, Mr. A. K. Murray representing the employers, and myself representing the working classes. Mr. Engel attended as an adviser to the Government delegates, and Mr. B. P. Wadia very generously accepted invitation to attend the Conference as an adviser to the delegate of the working-classes appointed by Government.

The Agenda contained the following questions:—

(1) Hours of work; (2) unemployment; (3) employment of women before and after child birth, and at night; (4) employment of children at night and the age of employment of children; (5) unhealthy processes.

The conventions and recommendations passed by the Conference do not apply to seamen or to agricultural labour. The case of the former will be considered by a special Conference to be held in June next, and that of the latter by the next annual Conference which may be held in the spring of 1921.

After a general discussion of about a week the Conference appointed committees to consider the agenda in detail, and to make reports and draft conventions and recommendations. The three groups of delegates also met several times to consider these questions from their respective standpoints, and to elect their respective representatives on the different committees. I attended the meetings of the committee which considered the question of hours of work in tropical countries, as well as the meetings of the committee which considered the question of the age of employment of children. Mr. Wadia attended the meetings of the committee which considered the questions relaing to women. Mr. Kershaw represented the Government and Mr. Murray the employers on the committee for hours of work. Messrs. Chatterjee and Murray represented their respective sides on the children's committee, and the former also represented the Government on the Women's Employment Committee.

48 HOURS A WEEK.

The Conference has adopted a convention accepting the principle of forty-eight hours a week and eight hours a day. Modifications of this convention have been adopted in the case of India, Japan, Greece, and Roumania. The case of China, Siam, and Persia as regards this question will be considered by the next year's Conference. The Article 10 of the Convention which deals with India is as follows:—"In British India the principle of a sixty-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the Factory Acts administered by the Government of India, in mines and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. . . . Further provisions limiting hours of work in India will be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference."

When this question was considered by the Conference I submitted a statement expressing my personal opinion that no harm would be done to Indian industry even if the General Convention of forty-eight hours a week were applied immediately to India, but I provisionally accepted the modified Convention on the ground of the Government, the employers, as well as the public opinion of the country not being prepared for more. In the same statement I also pleaded for broadening the definition of a factory by including in it all undertakings where mechanical or some other power is used, and where not less than ten persons (in the place of 50 as provided by the present Factory Act) are employed. I also pleaded for extending the modified Convention to the dock labour. Unfortunately, the question could not be fully discussed at the Conference for want of time.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Convention regarding unemployment as adopted by the Conference, provides for the establishment of free public employment agencies. On the same question a recommendation was adopted prohibiting the establishment of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their, business for profit. The second recommendation on the question started that the recruiting of bodies of workers in one country with a view to their employment in another country should be permitted only by mutual agreement between the countries concerned, and after consultation with employers and workers in each country in the industries concerned. The third recommendation provides for an effective system of unemployment insurance. A recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers was also adopted No modifications either in the Convention or the recommendations have been suggested in the case of India or of any other country.

Regarding the employment of women before and after child-birth, a convention was adopted prohibiting the employment of women six weeks after confinement, and permitting women to leave work six weeks before confinement, and making provision for the payment of benefits during the period of absence. No modifications of this convention have been suggested for any special countries. The second convention regarding the employment of women prohibits night-work for women. But in the case of India the Government is authorised to suspend the application of this convention except in the case of factories as defined by the national law (where the convention will be applicable.)

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

As regards the age of employment of children, a general convention has been adopted prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen years. But in the case of India a modified convention has been adopted prohibiting employment of children under twelve years of age (a) in factories working with power and employing more than ten persons, (b) in mines, and (c) in the transport of passengers or goods or mails by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, but excluding transport by hand. A convention prohibiting night work for persons under eighteen years of age was also adopted, but in the case of India this will apply to "factories" and to the children under fourteen only.

Regarding the unhealthy processes, recommendations have been adopted for taking certain measures for the prevention of anthrax and for the protection of women and children against lead poisoning. A recommendation has also been adopted recommending that not only an efficient system of factory inspection shall be established, but also in addition thereto a Government service shall be established, specially charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the workers. No country has been excluded from the application of these recommendations.

The above summary of the conventions and recommendations passed by the Conference briefly describes the work of the Conference and India's part in it. Personally I believe it is a pity that no suitable modifications as applied to India have been suggested in the case of some conventions and recommendations. It is too much to expect the Government of India, the employers, and the public opinion of the country to accept at present all the conventions and recommendations in their entirety; and in the absence of any definite suggestions for modified application some of these will, I am afraid, be thrown out when placed before the Imperial Legislative Council. Unfortunately, as the different committees used to sit, in many cases, simultaneously, it was not possible for two men (Mr. Wadia and myself) to attend all the meetings, to represent the interests of the working classes of India on them. I, therefore, hope that at the next year's conference a sufficient number of advisers will accompany the delegates selected to represent the three interests.

But, on the whole, I am pleased so far as the work of the Conference goes. Its ultimate results can only be judged after the conventions and the recommendations have been considered by the Imperial Legislative Council, and its attitude towards them has been seen. I hope the Government of India, the employers and the educated people in my country will rightly judge the labour situation in the world, and its effect upon India, as well as the labour situation in India at present, and as it is likely to develop in future, and that they will give to this subject full and sympathetic consideration.

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COLLINGWOOD GOOLAM ALI AFFAIR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your racing correspondent during the last Bombay season very boldly dared to bring to light a few of the many defects connected with racing at Mahaluxmi.

As far as the Club is concerned his remarks, I am afraid, are never likely to bring about much change.

What the public would like to know is, what does Government, as the lessee of the Racecourses in Bombay and Poona intend to do to remedy this state of affairs? They have muzzled the bucketshop-keepers in response to public appeals, but do they intend to permit the general public to be exploited through the medium of the Totalizators and have cock-eyed justice administered to the unfortunates as was done in the Goolam Ali Case? It would perhaps not be out of place to refer to this here. The Stewards have warned Goolam Ali off for the irregular running of Collinwood and censured Mr. Gahagan—a sportsman to the backbone—for not exercising greater supervision over his stable. It is a pity these mandarins could not take up as side lines, for the purification of Bombay, the building of glass-houses in which they could ensconce themselves and be object-lessons to all not treading the paths of virtue. Goolam Ali has not yet been told what he was guilty of and there he has to remain for he has no higher tribunal to appeal to. These worthies choose not to make public the grounds for his disqualification but say that by the rules they are not bound to give any reasons. How true it is "Conscience does make cowards of us all". Well the sooner Government steps in and decides that this is not the British way of doing things the better.

My view of the Collingwood-Goolam Ali affair is that whether her Collingwood finished first or last in the Gaye Plate Goolam Ali's number was up. Collingwood (9-8) runs nowhere on the 7th February in the Dealers' Plate—1 Mile, which Krushan (8-6), wins by 2½ lengths. On the 10th February Collingwood (9-11) wins the Bombay Derby—1¼ mile by 4 lenths in which Krushan is an absentee. Now both Krushan and Collingwood meet on the 14th February in the Gaye Plate over 1½ Miles, Kruchan (8-9) running 3rd and Collingwool (9-12) an ignominious last. It will be noticed that Krushan, for winning a Terms race, only gets a penalty of 3 lbs and Collingwood 4 lbs for winning a similar event. It is a known fact that for a horse—particularly an Arab—to get a lb penalty over the 9-4 mark is equivalent to at least 3 lbs to every lb under 8-10 or thereabouts. It, therefore, follows that had Collingwood won the Gaye Plate, Goolam Ai would still have had to toe the line and explain how, with a penalty of about twelve pounds against three allotted to Krushan. Collingwood, in a week could win under such adverse conditions. Was Goolam Ali so blind as not to know this or did he hope to vindicate his reputation by subsequent results though apparently other forces were at work to bring about his downfall.

How was it that Brown was able to show not only what Collingwood could do, but also caused the public to speculate as to how many pounds better as a horseman he could be than Barnett when he also brought Zuheir in an easy winner four days after Barnett failed to even get a place with him in identical company and over the same distance? Then again Barnett on Durban over 6 furlongs could not get a place but within a week with Ringstead up over 7 furlongs ran a very creditable second after taking into consideration that he was considerably handicapped with a defective shoe.

The rules for the working of a public place of entertainment or amusement—for such is any Racecourse—should be framed with due regard to the very large and cosmopolitan clientele to be catered for and worked by a body in whom the general public would repose every confidence, and gentlemen who are likely to be out of India for a considerable part of a year should not be permitted to seek election as Stewards. Just notice the little ties that connected the following actors on the Mahaluxmi stage during the last Bombay Season:—

1. Mr. Reynolds—Handicapper—said to have imported horses as a side line which he later had to handicap.
2. Capt. Crawford Judge: Also importer and runs a horse Insurance Agency.
3. Mr. J. H. Crawford—Official Vet.
4. Mr. W. McCauliffe—A brother-in-law of No. 2 and a trainer.
5. Mr. Langley—Partner with No. 3.

In a further letter I shall draw attention to strange happenings I have observed.—Yours, etc.,

FOUR EYES.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A branch of Chino and Southern Bank is opened at Rangoon by a Japanese corporation with the headquarters at Formosa and branches at Singapore, Semarang, and Canton.

* * * *

A Rangoon message dated March 31st states:—

A telegram received by "The Rangoon Times" stated that Lieutenants, Garer, and Macintosh would arrive at Rangoon on Wednesday evening. No news is received by the brigade office.

* * * *

A quantity of pearls grown at Mergui by the Burma Shell Company was sold by auction at Rangoon on Wednesday at forty rupees each.

* * * *

A meeting of Orthodox Hindus at Patna on Tuesday strongly opposed Mr. Patel's Marriage Bill.

The Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa was over on Tuesday in 25 minutes, all the speeches with one exception being taken as road.

The steamer Botanist is a total loss.

The General Secretary of the National Home Rule League writes:—

During March branches of the National Home Rule League were formed at Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bankipore.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

CLASS I.

Manuel Francisco Colaco.

CLASS II.

Krishnaji Moreshwar Shembavnekar, Chintaman Ramchandra Devdhar, Bhalchandra Parkhe, Vishnu Balkrishna Phadnis, Gajen-Bejanji Pochaji Khambatta, Manohar Bhaskar Arte, cinmuras pNavroji Dastur, Ramanlal Kanaiyalal Yajnik, Sybil D'Abreo Parashuram Mahadev Limaye, Mukundrao Narayan Mankar, Motoomal Nihalchand Tolani.

PASS.

Shripad Gajanan Acharya, Narayan Parameshwar Bhagwat, Krishnaji Moreshwar Shem Kulkarni, Rustam Dinshaji Ghadiali, Baburao Ganpatram Thakre, Abdul Kabir Khan, Surendra Shivrao Desai, Dattatraya Vishnu Parkhe, Tishnu Balkrishna Phadnis, Gajendrashankar Lalshankar Shafi Ahmed Muhammad, Rustomji Nanabhoy Bamboat, Vishnu Ramchandra Bapat, Shankar Yadav Ponksae, Trambaklal Harishaonkar Shukla, Ramachandrachar, Keeshava; M. K. Ramanjulu, Ramchandra Sakharam Raikar Kolan Narayan Srinivasan Bhalchandra Chintaman Vaidya Rabaiah Rudrapatna Venkote.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

No. 28 Manual Francisco Colaco, wins the Chancellor's Medal.

No. 14 Bhalchandra Chintaman Lele wins the Bhugwandas Purshottumdas Sanskrit Scholarship.

No. 2 Shripad Gajanan Acharya, wins the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize.

No. 31 Tehmurasp Navroji Dastur, wins the Jamshedji Nasarwanji Petit Scholarship.

No. 57 Parashuram Mahadev Limaye wins the K. T. Telang Gold Medal.

No. 30 Manohar Bhaskar Arte wins the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

CLASS I (IN ORDER OF MERIT)

Abbas Ali, Balkrishna Pandurang Deshpande, Shikarpur Nadig Nanjundiah, Machingal Sankar Menon, Eapen Zachariah.

CLASS II.

Kalachand Hashmatrai Advani, Shabdanand Hasomal Advani, Harilal Bhagwanlal Anjaria, Chintamani Ramchandra Athavale, Paulo Caetano Barretto, Kashiram Harishankar Bhatt, Ramniklal Sunderlal Bhatt, Sunatu Dula Bhertekc, Rabindra Nath Chatterji, Paresh Charan Das Gupta, Bapubhai Bhimbhai Desai, Jagannath Dhanaji Deshmane, Gurunaurthy Kanukolanu, Syed Mohamad Jafrar Kazimi, Bhalchandra Prabhakar Kelkar, Govind Narayan Khandekar, Dhanji Budhe Kolhe, Gopal Bhimarao Kulkarni, Shankar Laxman Lele, Mohammadmia Badamia Malik, Shrinivas Swamirao Marlihalli, Arthur Joseph Mascarenhas, Jaswantrai Krishnashankar Mehta, Rochiram Tilokchand Mirchandani, Abdul Majid Muhhammad Ranchhodji Jivanji Naik, Shikarpur Nadig Nanchhodji Jivanji Naik, Basil Aloycius Nazareth, Hirasingh Gurmukhsingh Ochani, Madhavbhai Shankarbhai Patel Tribhovan Shivlal Patel, Gampatrao Laxmanrao Patil, Ghanshyam Pila Patil, Rudragowda Sivangowda Patil, Sadashiv Krishnaji Patwardhan, Narayan Vinayak Pendse, Ramchandra Chintaman Pendse Birendranath Roy Bhogilal Ranchodbhai Shah, Ranganath Belvant Shinde, Motiram Dalpat Solanki, Bavamia Adajimia Syed Chandulal Chhaganlal Vaishnav Sarvotam Ramchandra Vishwamitry, Govind Vinayak Wazalwar.

NOT CLASSED.

Narayan Keshav Dhamdhere, Rustom Sorabji Jamasji.

EXAMINATION FOR B.AG. DEGREE.

FIRST CLASS.

Taw Sone Teong

CLASS II.

Harising Himatsing Advani, Ahmedali Mohammedali Bukhari, Harjivan Bhiruji Dave, Moreshwar Vinayak Gadkari, Laxminarayan Narayandas Ganediwala, Narsinh Gopal Gole, Hari Vishwanath Gondhalekar, Govind Pandurang Jambhekar, Bhavandas Odhavji Khanderia, Vinayak Balkrishna Kulkarni, Shankar Govind Marathe, Govind Sakharam Moghe, Raghavendra Bhimarao Mutalik-Desai, Chandrakant Rupshankar Oza, Durgdas Dalpatrai Panjabi, Vinayak Keshav Patankar, Gordhanbhai Bhailalbhai Patel, Gordhanbhai Devjibhai Patel, Bhalchandra Vinayak Sakhalkar, Ambalal Khimchand Shah, Talakchand Chunilal Shah, Kapilrai Laxmishankar Swadia, Harirai Umiashankar Vora, Vrajlal Makanji Bhatt, Gordhan Parbhudas Desai Madhukar Lakshman Jayawant, Manilal Gokaldas Patel, Sanabhai Motibhai Patel, Hoshang Hormusji Tavaria, Trimbak Ramkrishna Khadilkar, Robert J. de Cristo Lobo, Maung Maung Bodamal Bulchand Mulchandani, Nityanand Manilal Nitimargi, Laxmiprasad Keshavlal Patel, Saw Tun.

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Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups on bottle. Remember name "California."

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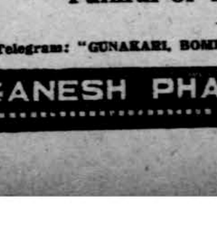

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Umona via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Good Friday: Bank Holiday.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Nature of Sacrifice" at the Excelsior Theatre. 6-15 p.m., Sir N. G. Chandavarkar to preside.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "Uplift of India" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Presentation of farewell address to Sir John Heaton by Bombay Judicial Service Association at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

MONDAY, April 5.

A meeting of Bombay Missionary Conference at Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road at 9-0 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

MASCARENHAS.—At the Sassoon Maternity Hospital, Poona, at 11-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th March 1920, to the wife of Mr. A. M. Mascarenhas, a son.

PITMAN'S SOCIETY.

Miss Rachel Ruth Aaron, has been elected a "Fellow" of the Pitman's Society (Incorporated).

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class will not meet to-morrow. At Sunday's weekly meeting Mr. Elijah Jacob, will deliver a lecture on "The Contents of the Bible" at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood premises."

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE ON "NATURE OF SACRIFICE."

Mrs. Annie Besant will lecture in English at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "Nature of Sacrifice".

STARVING CHILDREN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun in compliance with an Appeal from His Holiness the Pope, has ordered a special collection in all the churches of the Diocese on Easter Sunday; for the relief of starving children in Europe.

MYERS PUMPS CALENDER.

We have received from Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Co., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay, one of the illustrated wall calendars issued by Messrs. F. E. Myers & Bro., the manufacturers of the well well Myers Pumps. The various kinds pumps manufactured by the firm are shown in the Calendar, which is attractively got up.

SIMPLEX BUILDING TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of tenants and residents of the Simplex Building at Pavawalle Street, Khetwadi, was held on 21st March to consider the desirability of forming a tenants' association in the building. After some discussion it was resolved to form an association called the Simplex Build ng Tenants' Association and the meeting was adjourned till 28th March to appoint a Committee to draft rules and regulations. The adjourned meeting was held on 28th when a committee of 11 persons was appointed to draft rules and the appointment of the hony. secretaries was confirmed. Messrs. More and Mangrulker are the hony secretaries to whom all correspondence is to be addressed.

LECTURES ON HOW TO AVOID DISEASES

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla at the following places on "How to prevent diseases Sanitation."

To-morrow at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Banaji's High School Hall, Gamdevi. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla will preside.

Sunday the 4th instant at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kushaba Kale's Chawl, DeLisle Road (opposite Byculla Station-West). Dr. Mrs. Hila Banaji Batliboi will preside.

The first lecture is specially arranged for the benefit of ladies residing at Gamdevi and Tardeo. Admission is free to the lectures.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION'

Urgent foreign telegrams at triple rates may also be accepted for Siam.

Urgent foreign Paid Service Advices at triple rates are charged for any enquiry on cablegrams with the word urgent as the first word in the text trebly charged.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on cablegrams.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Urgent triple rate	12 hours.
Ordinary full rate	2 days.
Deferred	11 days.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Urgent triple rate	12 hours.
Ordinary full rate	2½ days.
Deferred	7 days.

PECHEY PHIPSON SAINTARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Another year of useful work has been added to the 26 years since this Sanitarium was started as can be seen in the annual report for 1919 which we have just received. During the year under report, 141 families consisting of 566 persons of all castes and creeds used the Sanitarium. This clearly indicates that the main object of the Institution, which was founded by Dr. Pechey Phipson M.D. in 1893, is being fulfilled, viz., to provide accommodation on the healthy plains of the Deccan to those convalescent residents of Bombay City who are unable to afford to take bungalows or stay in Hotels at Hill Stations.

Of the 141 families that took advantage of the Sanitarium during the year 1919 were 79 European and Eurasian families 32 Hindu families, 21 Portuguese and East Indian families, 5 Jewish families and 4 Parsi families.

The following donations were received amongst many others—Western India Turf Club, Rs. 5,000; Ag. Prothonotary and Registrar, H.M.'s Court Rs. 2,000.

The report shows that there was a slight decrease in the annual membership. The annual subscription is Rs. 10 which constitutes membership of the Association. Life membership is Rs. 200.

LEAGUE OF INDIAN YOUTH.

The Hony. Secretary of the above League writes—

"The first branch of the League of Indian Youth has been found at Madras. The Inaugural Conference will be held at Madras in July next. Lala Lajpatrai has been elected to preside. The address of the Madras branch is 13 Vellala Street, Vepary, Madras where all correspondence about the Inaugural Conference should be sent."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, April 1.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., of the Indian Army to be Assistant Political Agent on probation and to do duty as Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, and Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry;

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Harold proceeding on leave;

Captain H. W. Wilberforce-Bell, F.R.G.S., to do duty temporarily as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, from the date he receives charge from Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Harold, till relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison,, pending futher orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. Sirdar Abdul Baki Anwar Khan Pathan to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. J. R. Jacov, proceeded on leave.

Mr. D. R. Vaishampayan, Extra Head Karkun, Niphad, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, under section 37 of the said Code is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

In exercise of the authority vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Raje Rajansingh Jadhavrao to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Poona District.

Mr. Valibaksh Adam Patel, Mamlatdar, Kapadvaj, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council has accepted the resignation of Mr. Kaikhosrow Pallonji Patell of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. K. Kale, on relief by Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, and to direct, under section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that he shall try such cases as the Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri may make over to him for trial.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr. G. K. Kale to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, during the absence of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C.S., on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in supersession of previous orders:—

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, LL.B., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. T. R. Kotwal, LL.B., pending further orders;

Mr. T. R. Kotwal, LL.B., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additionol Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar;

Mr. L. Coutinho to continue to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., Commissioner of Police Bombay, is granted with effect from the 15th April 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may then be admissible to him in combination with furlough on half average salary for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to seven months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Chintaman Mahadeo Mate to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Rao Saheb Vishvanath Krishna Bapat proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave;

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on Rs. 250 per mensem against a vacancy in the Imperial cadre for a period of three and a half months and to appoint Mr. P. J. Rodrigues to hold it and to do duty as Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st April 1920:—

Mr. Kishinchand Uttamchand Lalvani, Head Master, Hyderabad High School, to be Head Master, Shikarpur- High School, on the same pay (Rs. 500); Mr. Khubchand Jethmal Chainani, Head Master, Shikarpur High School, to be Head Master, Hyderabad High School, on the same pay (Rs. 500).

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st April 1920:—Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar to be Educational Inspector, Bombay Division;

Mr. Jalaludin Saiyed Mia Kadri to be Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on Rs. 700 per mensem.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Bhonkar Aaron Solomon to act as Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona, with effect from the 10th June 1920, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Ingham or pending further orders.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, is granted with effect from the 3rd April 1920, privilege leave for five months and eight days in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and ordinary furlough for two months and twenty-three days.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Geddis to be a member of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission vice Mr. F. C. Annesley.

Mr. L. E. Greening, A.M.I.C.E., has, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the selection of Civil Engineers for service in India, been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Bombay Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer.

The services of Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer are placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for three years for employment as Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, vice Mr. Jotsing Harising Advani, L.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.R. San.I., A.I.E.E., Executive Engineer.

In exercise of the powers vested in the Government of Bombay under section 36 (2) of the Indian Electricity Act. IX of 1910, the following officers are appointed Sub-Inspectors for the area and from the dates noted against each:—

Mr. Minocher Edulji Ghodiali, Ahmedabad, 17th April, 1919; Mr. Mahasukhrai Sakarlal Mehta, Town and Island of Bombay (Northern Division), 11th July, 1919; Mr. Ratilal Navalchand Daftary, Town and Island of Bombay (Southern Division), 7th October, 1919.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The following press communique has been issued:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 8th April, 1920. The rates will be announced in due course.

S. L. AND S. S.'S. SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Bombay Students' Literary and Scientific Society Schools, was held yesterday, Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd presiding. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, the President of the Society, offered Her Excellency a hearty welcome, on behalf of the Society and on behalf of the girls of the school which was managed by it, and expressed the highest sense of gratitude for her Excellency's having been graciously pleased to accept their request despite her many and multifarious engagements.

Mr. V. V. Rane read the report of the Society for the last year.

In the course of the report it was stated that the Society had at present 230 members on its roll, and its principal activities were centred in the maintenance of three educational institutions for girls. One of them, founded in 1884 was developed into a full-fledged High School in 1906, and had been since then teaching up to the Matriculation, or the School-Leaving Examination as it was now called, and had about 300 pupils on its rolls. It was the oldest and also the largest of the three girls High Schools, founded and conducted mainly by Indians, at present existing in the city. Other schools of the Society are Vernacular Primary Schools, one named after the late Mr. Jagannath Shankershet who gave it its place and building, and the other after Dr. Bhau Daji in consideration of the endowment of Rs. 16,000 made to it in recognition of his public services. About 300 girls attend these two schools.

The staff of these schools consisted partly of paid teachers; but a special feature of the High School was that the tradition of voluntary work, with which the Society was started, was still maintained there in regular succession by a considerable number of young educated ladies and gentlemen coming forth to work in the School as Honorary teachers mere as a labour of love. The President, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, was himself one of these honorary teachers. In the course of the 9 years that have elapsed, since our High School opened up its highest class, 38 girls have passed the Matriculation Examination, the result for the last year being 5 out of 6. In regard to the Miss Mary Carpenter Scholarships, established decades ago, the reputation of our High School for every year carrying the largest proportion thereof is as old as the Scholarships themselves. The Society was not rich in funds The great need of it was a suitable building of its own for the High School and the Society took this opportunity of making an earnest appeal to the public of Bombay for supplying to them the wherewithal to fulfill their long cherished hopes in that respect.

LADY LLOYD'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency after giving away the prizes, remarked in the course of a speech that Sir Narayen in his very kind address of welcome alluded to the fact that the Governor and his wife had a busy life, but for her it was a busy and at the same time pleasant life. Her coming there that afternoon was not a task, but a pleasant duty and it was always a great pleasure to her to be in a gathering of educated young people of her own sex, who were enjoying the advantages which were given to them by the Society whose activities they were celebrating that day. Children and women always made a special appeal to her sympathies and to her interest. The interesting account of the working of the Society was almost admirable. There were so many good things to be marked in the report. There were two things that struck her most. First of all the number of year viz. 1848, when the Society was first started, and when they realised the aspiration of the people and the effect of this institution on them and when the education of girls in India was a serious problem. The other thing was the point of voluntary services which had been rendered to the educational side of the Society. She thought there were few men in the world so encouraged by the excellence of this spirit of voluntary service as this Society and this appealed to her admiration and support. She had great pleasure in seeing that Sir Narayen had taken part in this voluntary service for the young people. She could say there was nothing which paid more than the voluntary services to the younger generation of this country. Concluding, Her Excellency wished the Society every success.

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings and the gathering dispersed with the singing of the National Anthem.

HANDLEY-PAGE IN BOMBAY.

A SUCCESSFUL RECORD.

It is now nearly four weeks since the Giant Handley-Page Aeroplane that made the first successful flight from Calcutta to Bombay had been in the midst of the citizens of Bombay. The machine first arrived here on the 5th March and after a couple of days' rest and overhauling has been daily giving joy air rides. So much so, that it has now become a regular feature of the City to find the Giant Handley-Page hovering overhead in the afternoons. It was at first thought that it will be only very few people that would have the enterprise to avail themselves of the opportunity provided by the Handley-Page authorities of having a really bird's eye view of Bombay as seen from the skies and that if even if a good many had the enterprise and desire, very few only would like to purchase it at the price of Rs. 52 for a half an hour's ride. There had generally been keen disappointment amongst the protoganists of Civil aviation on a large scale in India at the meagre support extended to the Bombay-Karachi aerial mail service and in the first few days it was apprehended the Handley-Page authorities would fare no better. But the record of the activities of the Handley-Page Machine after its arrival in Bombay goes to show that it is not really impossible to make civil aviation as popular and useful as in the Western Countries. Enquiries go to show that in less than 4 weeks nearly 800 passengers have availed themselves of the joy rides provided by the Handley-Page authorities to see Bombay from the air. Ever since its arrival the machine has been working at high pressure and its serviceability has been maintained throughout. The flights have been made with regularity and punctuality that are seldom seen in matters aerial. All comment favourably on the feeling of safety which the machine affords and on its remarkable steadiness when in the air.

THE 1020 BANDMAN CO.

"MR. WU-"

Charles Dickens was the cause of the fat boy's offer to Mr. Wardle's mother to make her flesh creep. The good lady was not grateful and those who possess the same objection might have some difficulty in assimilating Mr. Harry M. Vernon's play "Mr. Wu", which the new Bandman Comedy Company produced last night at the Excelsior Theatre for the first time in Bombay. It was a pre-war success of the Strand Theatre, London.

The scene is laid in China where Basil Gregory, a young Englishman, dishonouring the daughter of a Chinese gentleman is kidnapped after detection by the indignant and outraged father. Mr. Wu, who afer killing his erring daughter entices young Gregory's mother to his house on the plea of assisting her to trace her son, there demands as the price of the latter's release the sacrifice of the mother's honour. We are kept on the rock for some time, but in the third act the author manages to invent a way of escape for the unhappy woman before the fall of the curtain, for Mrs. Gregory has poisoned a cup of tea for Mr. Wu to take.

Mr. Carl Lawson, Mr. David Keir and Miss Berye Barraclough have played their respective characters in Egypt ,but the other characters were played up to a good standard. It is a well staged play. Nang Ping's garden in Kowloon was beautifully presented and one thought that unpleasant happenings do not usually become associated with such surroundings of beauties.

The whole production of "Mr. Wu" was one, upon which the whole company may well be heartily congratulated. audience went through the whole play in a satisfaction and tense interest not always apparent even when such all-round good performances are staged in Bombay. There is a repeat on Saturday, and a visit to the Excelsior is thoroughly recommended.

OXFORD V. CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

BOMBAY INTERESTED.

The cable announcing that Oxford beat Cambrisge in the Inter-Varsity sports, usually held at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on the day preceding the boat race is welcomed by the number of Oxford Indians for they will remember that the last time that Oxford won was in 1909. There have now been 52 meetings between Oxford and Cambridge of which Cambridge have won upon twenty-five occasions to the twenty-three of Oxford. There have been four ties in 1864, the first competition, in 1899 and in the two years 1912 and 1913. There has been a dead-heat in one of the ten contests this year.

When the idea that Oxford and Cambridge should compete in running and jumping was introduced there was much ridiculing for such events were thought to belong only to boys. However, the competition came off in 1864 in the Meadows of Christ Church, Oxford. That great sculptor Sir C. B. Laives won the mile for Cambridge on that occasion. At the 1865 meeting the late Lord Alverstone, who was Lord Chief Justice, but then plain Dick Welester won the mile and two miles. The Earl of Jersey, well-known in turf circles was second in the mile. The ex-champion sculler E. B. Mitchell who won the light, the middle and the heavy-weights—all three championships was a competitor and the Earl of Chichester was second in the hundred yards. That wonderful old cricketer C. A. Absolom won the hundred and long jump in 1868.

Lord Desborough, the late Hon. Alfred N. Lyttelton, B. R. Wise, the old time Australian politician, F. R. Benson, the celebrated Shakespearian actor, and A. R. Don Wanchope of the Highland Brigade—who fell at Magersfontein during the South African War were all noted competitors. C. B. Fry created a record for the long jump—23ft. 5in. in 1892 which was broken in 1913 by H. S. O. Ashington—23ft. 5¾in., and one could signal out a number of other notable competitors. Kenneth Powell, brother of Mrs. Percy Anstey of Bombay created a Varsity Hurdle record in 1907-15 3-5 sec and H. M. Macintosh, brother of T. D. Macintosh in the B. B. & C. I. Office, Bombay, won the hundred in 1913 and 1914.

AMATEUR RACQUETS.

According to the cabled result of the Racquets Championship, E. M. Baerlein becomes champion again, which will make his seventh time as holder. H. K. Foster, brother of the M. K. Foster who was in Bombay preparatory to leaving for Ceylon, and who belongs to the famous cricket family, has been champion on eight occasions, seven times of which were in successive years from 1894 to 1900. When the Racquets Championship was played in 1914 last, H. W. Leatham had beaten E. M. Baerlein in the final and as Basil S. Foster did not defend his title which he won in 1912 and 1913, the Charterhouse and Trinity man had a walk over. This year E. M. Baerlein who beat the Hon. C. N. Bruce has a walk-over.

A correspondent wires:—Preparations for the First All-India Karnatak Conference to be held early in May are in progress. More than 200 members have joined the Reception Committee. Mr. V. P. Madhavrao has been elected President.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LADIES' BRANCH

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday, H. E. Lady Lloyd presiding.

Mrs. Acworth read the report of the Association for the year 1919, in the course of which it was stated:—"During the year six Committee meetings were held. Mrs. Acworth was appointed as an Honorary Co-Secretary with Miss Cursetji. We are glad to say that Mrs. Cossie has resumed the office as an Honorary Secretary of the Work Guild. The Association became affiliated with the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and obtained permission to hold the monthly Committee meetings in the room of the Council. The experiment of sending reply post cards with lecture invitations having proved unsatisfactory, this practice has been abandoned. We have much pleasure in stating that as usual our Work Guild and Lectures have continued to progress very satisfactorily. At the end of the last year, the ordinary members of the Association numbered 305 and life members 39. During the year seventeen members resigned, 21 new members were elected. The present membership is 39 life members and 309 annual members, making a total of 348. It is satisfactory to state that we have a balance of Rs. 12,096,5-7 plus Miss Manning Memorial Fund, amounts to Rs. 3,342-10-7. So we open our accounts for 1919 with a balance of Rs. 15,439-0-2."

Mrs. David then read the extract of the accounts of the Association, and Dilshad Begum Navab Mirza read the lecture report. On the motion of Lady Procter, seconded by Mrs. J. D. Bharda, the reports and accounts were adopted, and on the motion of Lady Reed, seconded by Dr. Hilla Banaji, a vote of thanks was occorded to the retiring Committee. On the motion of Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, it was resolved to grant several scholarships; and certain alterations were made in rules 3 and 21, on the motion of Mrs. J. B. Petit, seconded by Mrs. Kikabhoy Premchand.

LADY LLOYD WORK GUILD.

Mrs. Vakil read the report of the H. E. Lady Lloyd Work Guild of the Association for the year 1919, in the course of which it was stated that their work had continued to give and extend its good work during the year 1919 and it was a matter of great thankfulness that during the war their members continued their help, so that even with the great rise in the price of materials they were still able to continue the grants to the various charities on their lists and even add to their number as occasion arose. Instead of eight members, resigned or dead, they had 90 new members which showed that their membership increased by 82 and the total number on the roll was 350 as against 125 during the last six years. It was gratifying to note that the membership of the Work Guild was now close to 192 not members of the National Indian Association which compared very favourably with the previous years. They had also 18 life-members on the roll. Three new charities were added and 41 charitable institutions were helped with clothes. A report of this institution and its connection with the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was submitted to her Excellency and it was approved by her. Mrs. Cossie, their Hon. Secretary, resigned as she had to live permanently in Calcutta and in her place Mrs Vakil worked as Secretary and Treasurer for the last three years. They hoped that as the war was now over and the War Depots closed, one of the ladies who worked there, would come forward to assist Mrs. Vakil. There were some schemes in hand for the better distribution of their funds. Their charities given to the different institutions were:—Twelve homes, Rs. 1,033-6-0; five orphanages, Rs. 543-14-0; 12 schools, Rs. 722-12-0; hospitals, Rs. 314-6-0; private individuals. Rs. 18-9-6; total Rs. 2,632-15-6.

The report and the accounts were adopted.

Her Excellency then presented the Miss Violet Clarke Competitive Essay Prize to Miss P. Fox of the Clare Road Convent School.

LADY LLOYD THANKED.

Dilshad Begum, Nawab Mirza, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Lloyd for presiding at the meeting, said Bombay was indeed a most lucky city for they had not only a Governor's wife who was so capable and who did so much for them, but with it all they felt she was a real friend from whom they could get every sympathy and help.

Mrs. Sirur, seconding the proposition, said her Excellency had won the admiration of all classes of people.

Miss Shirin Cursetji supported the proposition.

The proposition was carried.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency, replying to the vote of thanks, said:—She was very grateful to them for the kind words they had spoken about her. She was very grateful to Miss Shirin Cursetji for the words of encouragement she had spoken about the infant welfare work undertaken by her. It was a difficult task for a woman who had come to a strange country to undertake, but she was sure every woman of this country, whether she be a European or an Indian, of any caste or creed, would readily help her and guide her in this work, which was very near to her heart. The Children's Welfare Work was taken up in consequence of a scheme organised by Lady Willingdon and she hoped they would help her in giving it a practical shape, and that many of the women would sacrifice some of their time for it. They must have at heart the welfare of their unintelligent sisters and do their best to help them by educating them. She hoped the members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association would not be behind-hand in helping the cause.

SHOLAPUR CONFERENCE

NO PROCESSIONS: NO SPEECHES ON LABOUR.

COLLECTOR'S PERSONAL INJUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHOLAPUR, April 1.

A Sholapur correspondent states that apropos the forthcoming 20th Bombay Provincial Conference under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, the Collector of Sholapur has personally asked Mr. Samant, the chairman of the Reception Committee to see that there are no processions of either the president-elect or Mr. Tilak or any other prominent leader, and also further enjoined upon Mr. Samant to see that any resolution on the labour question placed before the conference is put from the chair and not spoken upon. It is understood Mr. Samant has given the assurances asked for by the collector and has gone to Poona to confer with Mr. Kelkar, the President-elect on the subject.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

CO-OPERATION POSSIBLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, April 1.

The 20th Bombay Provincial Conference will open on Friday afternoon at Sholapur in the elegant structure the local Reception Committee has put up for it in the huge compound of Mr. Warads bungalow. For a time it looked as if the men of experience in both political parties here were unwilling to arrive at a compromise, which would lead to a definite basis for working in harmony and co-operation, but the efforts at conciliation on the part of some prominent local Moderates and the self-denying ordinance practiced by some of the more enthusiastic Nationalists have resulted in a spirit of co-operation, which is sure to make the conference a success, if there were no other darker clouds on the political horizon of Sholapur. There are two features, however, which lend an unusual interest to the year's Conference here. They are, the agitation on behalf of the Backward Classes and the present attitude of Labour in Sholapur. They claim for the backward classes that the latter should have a representation corresponding to their numerical strength and also that special conclusions of various kinds should be made for them because they are backward. A very healthy sign of this agitation has been the increasing amount of interest recently taken in Politics at Sholapur by those, who are not habitually included under the term the "politically-minded classes" and all the politically active section of the Fergusson College is assembled here in force to back up Mr. Kamat. The older and more experienced local Moderates have not been however, slow to recognise the element of truth in the grievances of the "Backward Classes" and have successfully persuaded their Nationalist colleagues in the working Committee of the Conference to reserve 128 seats for the "Backward Classes". It is rumoured, however, that Mr. Kothari remains unsatisfied and his more exuberant followers are not disinclined to make matters warm at the Conference; but, thanks to the, skilful efforts of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe, there is no great likelihood of the Conference proceedings being actually disturbed.

EXTREMISTS AND LIBERALS

MR. KAMAT'S LECTURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, March 31.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat arrived here yesterday and addressed in the evening crowded meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Kothari on the subject of "Extremists and Liberals." He explained how the Liberals have always stood for all round reform, social, economic and political whil the Extremists have merely denounced Government in and out of season. The non Brahamins the backward communities and the Depressed Classes have invariably found champions in the Liberal Party in the social and political struggle. He replied to several accusations generally made against the Liberals and concluded by recounting the noble services rendered by eminent moderate publicists like Mehta, and Gokhale in the former and Sastri and Paranjpye in the days.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT.

REPORTED "SHARP DIVISION."

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

I hear that the report of the Hunter Committee will not be published until late in April. Rumour has it that Judge Rankin wrote it. The Committee are said to be unanimous in their view of the Rowlatt Act disturbances in Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Viramgaum; but there is a sharp division of opinion as regards the revolt in the Punjab. A detached cynic would call it a division of white and black sheep, all the Europeans being of opinion that martial law was necessary to strike terror into the hearts of the malontents; all the Indians holding that peace could have been restored by milder measures. It is stated that the greatest partisan does not uphold all that General Dyer did, but only the Indians condemn him out of hand. It is possible that he will quietly leave the country before the storm bursts. I tell the tale as it was told to me.

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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT

On "NATURE OF SACRIFICE" at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 2nd April, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Sir N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, Kt., will preside.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) Mrs. Annie Besant, will deliver a public lecture on the "Uplift of India" on Saturday the 3rd April at 6 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort.

NOTICE.

To-day being Good Friday, the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 2, 1920.

A COMMON ANNIVERSARY.

We draw the attention of our readers to the appeal published elsewhere, in connection with the observance of the Punjab National Week and the collection of funds for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial. The occasion for the holding of a National Week is peculiarly painful. Hitherto, the time of the Congress and the Conferences centring round the National Assembly, was regarded as the National Week of India, and Indians valued it as an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, the expression of public opinion and the preparation of programmes of work. The necessity of observing a National Week in commemoration of the agony of the Punjab, will be obvious to every Indian. Melancholy reflections come in the hearts of the people as they think of the tragedy and its sequel. While a tribute is due to all who were dead and maimed, through the play of vindictive passions, it must be of a nature that is entirely spontaneous; the observance of the anniversary is not a formal function, as the sympathy of all Indians is, in respect of the Punjab, live and warm. The country has decided in the first place to acquire the site of the scene of the massacre and erect a suitable memorial to the hundreds of people who were slain without mercy. So far as we can see, it does not involve the cherishing of bitter memories, as it is one of the tokens of homage which we owe to the innocent who perished and which we cannot rightly withold after all that happened. To the erection of a memorial so sacred, we all could join without the fomenting of rancour, and we trust Indians will, during the National Week, remember the Punjab and help in the building of a memorial worthy of so moving and solemn an event as the tragedy of Jallianwala.

The Congress Commission has, after the exercise of great restraint, made certain recommendations for the purpose of purifying the administration, and meting out justice to offenders. As for the excesses of the people, the punishment was terrible enough to satisfy the most exacting of judges. People have atoned for their offences with much blood. What of the atrocities of officials who in the shade of Martial Law did what they thought necessary for the suffering and humiliation of Indians, till deliverance came, not from timely intervention from above but through the satiety of reprisals. The Congress Commission, anxious that, in response to the King's call for co-operation, there ought to be great restraint in asking reparation, fully weighed the minimum requirements of justice. What has been asked for, is less than justice. It says: "In our opinion it is more necessary now than ever before that the official wrong should be purged as well as the people's. The task of working the reforms and making India realise her goal in the quickest time possible, would be well-nigh impossible, if both the people and the officials did not approach it with clean hands and clean minds. If therefore we recommend that officials who have erred should be brought to justice, we do so, not in a vindictive spirit, but in order that the administration of the country may become purified of corruption and injustice". The moderate proposals made by the Commission for the correction of the administration, have, however, been a matter of jest for Anglo-Indians who do not disguise the hope that everything will end according to their expectations. As circumstances have conspired to protect many who are responsible for the fiendish persecution of people, we cannot look forward to the doing of adequate justice with any high sense of confidence. If the authorities in Britain and the British people are lax in the condemnation of offenders, or if they are led in any way to minimise the needs of justice, the reaction on public faith in India would be disastrous. Hitherto polite apologists were pointing to the delay in enquiry and publication of facts as due to the natural slowness of the bureaucratic machinery; even if the enquiry had been delayed five years, they would have asked for suspension of judgment. Everything is to them *sub judice* or *chose fugee*. The time for make-believe and the device of putting off things as far as possible, is over. We are past the stage of tricksters and trickery; whether crimes and criminals are to be protected or not is an issue that must be faced without pretensions of ignorance.

The Passion Week is a time of special devotion to Christians, and we trust that in the meditations of "rulers and governors" for whom prayers are offered, they will remember the realities of their professions and practice. To be censorious about the religious obligations of individuals, is repellent and painful. If we may, without being obtrusive, ask those responsible for the incidents of April last, about the malignant sympathy which was extended to official misconduct, and the spirit of unconcern exhibited afterwards, what can they have to give by way of explanation? Some openly congratulated the offenders; others, more discreet but more cowardly, professed to know nothing and tried to turn their back towards challenging facts. If racial feelings cannot be made, at least on critical occasions, to yield to a genuine conscience and a sense of human values, how can they expect due trust in their *bona fides*? If appalling wrongs are belittled, ignored or excused, if the tragedy of persecuting the innocent does not touch the heart of men and women; if the flame of vindictiveness is still live; if the tolerance of wrong-doers is limitless—then there must be something radically wrong and spurious about the national patriotism which is cited to explain it. We have looked about in vain for a word of sympathy or consolation for the blood-stained Punjab from professional exponents of the Gospel. Mr. Andrews, who first denounced the massacre and helped the stricken, was looked upon as an unpatriotic emotionalist. Will those who piously recall the iniquity of slaying the guiltless, remember the wrong of Pharisaic outcries and the moral grossness that tolerate the merciless exertion of force? On the other hand, we have seen the effort of Christian missionaries to "explain" ruthlessness. We have wondered if the love of Christ that ought to constrain His followers into protest against wrong, is not after all too weak against the impulse which strives to hush up wrongs and excuse wrong-doers. There must be something rotten when in the hearts of professional moralists detestation of caste tyranny can co-exist with tolerance of racial rancour. The priest and the Levite, who passed by the blood-pool of the man who went from Jerusalem to Jericho, had probably strict notions of theology. They passed by, as men and women lay stricken in the North. What could they have lost if, like some humble social workers, they had lifted their little finger to help? They did not even open their lips to utter words of sympathy. Rightly has Dr. Macnicol asked "who in that matter was on the side of Christ and of the prophets of Israel—— Mr. Gandhi or we?" They know enough to judge. But our experience has proved how with the present temper of many of our rulers, there is only a very thin line dividing humdrum sympathy from latent ruthlessness. Our only hope is that the spirit can renovate itself; men and women require startling reminders of their own insufficiency to make them resolute about reform. The basis of cooperation is not improved civility. It consists of a change of the heart or a nearer relationship to the spirit of Christ. If those in authority reflect on it during the opportunity of the week-end, the outcome of their decision will be identical with that of Indians who sincerely reflect on the lessons of their adversity, in the Punjab National Week.

Notes of the Day.

A Repealing Bill.

The Fourth Home Rule Bill for Ireland provided a scene in the House of Commons which was in contrast with the tumult of its predecessors. The reason is the Bill is not a Home Rule Bill at all. The vital section that concerns the Government and removes their present difficulty, is section 70 which repeals the Home Rule Act of 1914. Mr. Bonar Law has made it plain that if Ireland did not accept the measure, the Government would revert to Dublin Castle rule, which is the present method of administering that distracted country. The debate on the Bill suggests that nobody is serious about its virtues; everyone is speaking in the air and nobody expects it to serve any useful purpose except the demand of Ulster and the interest of the Coalition, to have the existing Act repealed. Mr. Asquith criticised the Bill as too ridiculous an attempt to deal with Ireland. To prove that it was less than the measure on the statute-book, was easy; he proceeded to show that the introduction of two legislatures cut at the root of the Home Rule conception which ought to provide for an undivided Ireland. Mr. Asquith pleaded for the Dominion status of Government with a modified control of defence. Mr. Bonar Law met it with the explanation that any control of defence took away from the Dominion status. The position is that the Government are disposed to hold up one absurdity and say that it is as good as any other absurdity.

A Republic?

Mr. Bonar Law made great play with the word self-determination and challenged the opposition to say if they would not qualify that right for Ireland. Labour will have to accept the challenge in time and say if the grant of self-determination would produce an Irish republic that ran for an alliance against non-existent enemies of Britain. The very fact that if Britain puts a stiff tariff against Irish goods, there must be economic damage to Ireland, shows that a formal grant of self-determination must necessarily be followed by diplomatic and commercial treaties, probably more durable than the imposition of a novel condition on a compulsory basis. Supposing there is a scientific plebiscite, how will it result? The figures for the last General Election gave 73 seats for Sinn Fein, 7 for Nationalists and 25 for Unionists. Circumstances have changed since then, specially through the Labour influence in the North which is not greatly affected by Ulsteria. The recent municipal elections gave a different tale. According to them, out of a total of 1,846 seats in Ireland, 374 are Unionist; 571 Sinn Fein; 394 Labour; 238 Nationalist; 108 Reformers; 161, Independents. It is evident that the rigid Imperialism of Ulster is a failing creed and that if the national sense is ascertained, there will be a real surprise. There is therefore no doubt as to the feeling of Ireland; and as Mr. Asquith showed, the suggestion that reform should be deferred till law and order was restored, was too preposterous to be heard. There is always inconvenience in trying to dilute self-determination with Imperialistic claims and Mr. Bonar Law was right in asking for a definition of the Labour attitude. It did not put his case any the stronger, but the immediate object of the Coalition is to confound the Opposition and get the Repeal Clause through.

Milner Mission.

Lord Milner has returned to London from his abortive mission to Egypt. It needed no Delphic oracle to predict from the very outset that a mission, constituted on a totally wrong basis as his was, was bound to end in failure. Lord Milner has doubtless returned wiser after his trip to the Land of the Nile and sojourn through Palestine. His supporters in the British press are trying to make out that the mission had a very successful time of it in its self-appointed task. The "Times" correspondent at Cairo, who appears anxious to cover up the failure of the whole show with a wholly deceptive veneer of glorious "achievements", says that the members of the mission are "not at all dissatisfied with the results of their labours" and that in spite of the Nationalist boycott, they have obtained an enormous amount of information." These attempts at literary camouflage will deceive nobody. The failure of the mission is patent and it is no use shirking the truth. The boycott of the "mission" by the entire mass of Egyptian public appears to have been complete. What the Egyptians wanted was not a mission, but something else. For British statesmen to persist in ignoring the Egyptian point of view and to decide the question over their heads, as the Milner Mission apparently proposes to do, would be the reversal of true statesmanship.

An Indian Benefactor.

If ever there was an inclination in some quarters to doubt the claim of the late Sir Ratan Tata to rank among the great benefactors of his countrymen, all such doubts will be laid at rest by the terms of his will now announced. He has left behind him assets worth £1,191,860, out of which at least a million pounds sterling may be taken to represent the aggregate of his benefactions to public causes and institutions. As was quite natural he did not forget, despite his well known cosmopolitan instincts, his debt to his own community. But the major portion of his benefactions is meant for purposes of a truly national and cosmopolitan character. In point of the magnitude of his charities, there is only one name, on this side of India at any rate, that we can recall to mind as worthy of ranking beside his, namely, that of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, who left over a crore of rupees in trust for cosmopolitan charities. In one respect, however, Sir Ratan Tata differed from the late Mr. Wadia. The former, as fitting his passionate patriotism, has not overlooked the "political welfare" of his countrymen among the objects of his benefactions. His countrymen, of whatever race, have every reason to cherish for long the memory of this patriot and philanthropist, whose example may well inspire our latter-day millionaires and multi-millionaires to divert their wealth to the general good of the country and humanity.

Exports of Cattle.

Interpellations in the local Legislative Council elicited information of considerable importance with regard to the export of cattle to foreign countries from this Presidency as well as from the port of Calcutta and the port of the Southern Presidency, thus enabling the public to have a rough idea of the extent of the depletion of this particular kind of live-stock from this country. The Government of Bombay have also issued statements showing the quantities of ghee and butter exported by sea from Bombay to foreign countries on private account and on account of the Military Department during each of the last five years. Though undoubtedly the fears recently expressed in some quarters in this Presidency, that cattle in enormous numbers were being exported to Brazil and other western countries, have proved to be groundless, there is need on the part both of the Government and the public, to be on the alert regarding developments in the future. The official figures show that 1,660 heads of cattle were exported by sea from Bombay on private account in 1919 and more on account of the Military Department. During the same period the number exported from Karachi was two on private account and 1,959 on account of the Military Department. Thus in all 2,721 heads of cattle were exported from both these ports, that is to say, from the whole Presidency, since it is unlikely that cattle were exported from any other port. Of the total 1,178 were exported to Brazil and this fact, probably, gave rise to the rumour that some American agents were making large purchases of cattle in this Presidency. Previous to last year very few cattle were exported, the figures being 24, 162, 105 and 20 for 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 respectively.

Wanted a Cattle Census.

The number of cattle exported from Calcutta in 1918-19 was 1,226 and from April to December 1919-20 was 742. On the other hand, the exports from the Madras Presidency during 1919 numbered 13,164 heads of cattle, of which 9,617 went to Ceylon, whether for local use or for re-export it has not been ascertained. Though, thus, the total for all India amounts to 17,000 and is much below the pre-war figure (30,188 in 1912) it is nearly double the total of the exports in 1917. Having regard to the food shortage experienced in all parts of the world at present, we may expect the exports of cattles and other live-stock to rise to an undesirable extent in the near future—unless effective measures are taken betimes to prevent them. The Government of India and the local Governments ought to watch these exports very carefully, and if they show a tendency to grow to the detriment of the interests of this country, they ought to step in and put a stop to such depletion. We agree with Sir George Carmichael that a good demand from abroad for Indian cattle might result in the improvement of the breed and increase in the supply. But we are in the dark as to whether the stock in India at present is sufficient for India's own vital requirements. For a correct appreciation of the situation, therefore, a census of cattle in the whole of India is urgently needed, and the Governments concerned ought to begin the necessary arrangements in their respective provinces at an early date. An ever increasing number of cattle, including milch cattle, is being slaughtered every year in this country, in utter disregard of its agricultural and other requirements. A cattle census, taken periodically, will enable us to find out how the country is situated regarding the necessary live-stock.

Ghee and Butter.

A word may be said here regarding the exports of ghee and butter from this country. Including the requirements of the Military Department, ghee to the extent of 134,158 cwts in 1917-18 and 188,699 cwts in 1918-19 was exported from Bombay, while butter to the extent of 4,912,146 cwts. in 1917-18, and 1,556,642 cwts in 1918-19 was exported from the same port. The quantities despatched from Karachi are not given; hence it is difficult to get a correct estimate of the extent of the shipments of these valuable articles of Indian domestic necessity. There is little doubt that these large exports are among the direct causes of the abnormal rise in the prices of these articles as also of milk. Seeing how largely Indian people are dependent on these articles of daily consumption, it is necessary that some check should be placed on their export till the requirements of the country itself are wholly met.

KHILAFAT MEETING IN LONDON.

APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

DELEGATION'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

"DON'T TOLERATE OUTRAGE ON MOSLEM CONSCIENCE."

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 29.

The Khilafat Delegation addressed a crowded meeting at Essex Hall on the 23rd March under the auspices of the Anglo-Ottoman Society. There was a large English audience. Many Indians were present and representatives of Arabs, Persians, Egyptians, Malays and other Orientals. Letters of sympathy were received from prominent supporters.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, presiding, said he was ashamed of the Premier's answer, which any Orientalist could traverse and contained at least two downright misrepresentations. It was the people of England the Delegation appealed to for justice. Turkey had had foul play. They simply asked that England shall fulfil the solemn promises to the British subjects in preference to the compacts made with foreigners.

Mr. Mohamed Ali fully traversed the fallacies and contradictions in the Premier's reply, gave a clear warning of grave and incalculable consequences without using threats and contrasted the Allies' policy of showing fitness of Arabs and Armenians for full independence after this so-called Turkish misrule for centuries with the alleged unfitness of India for autonomy and Egypt for independence, after a brief contract with England.

Mr. Syud Hossain said the Mussalmans could not be loyal if England dismembered the Khilafat and built an Empire on the outraged religious feeling of 75 million Mussalmans, who were not prepared to let Islam die. To be a loyal citizen, he must call his soul his own.

Mr. Syed Sulaiman said the problem was not a secular but a religious one, involving the question of life and death to the Mussalmans.

Mr. Leland Buxton, brother of Mr. Buxton of the Balkan Committee, and Mr. Arnold Lupton, late member of Parliament, spoke sympathetically.

Mrs. Naidu, in her passionate eloquence repeated the Hindu pledge of support of *dharma* unto death.

The meeting created an excellent impression on the audience, including notable English publicists. There was no dissentient voice.

We are holding a larger meeting shortly.

MESSAGE TO SENATOR LODGE.

The followig message has been addressed to Senator Lodge and the American Press by the Delegation:—

Indian Khilafat Delegation, now in England and shortly coming to America, representing 70,000,000 Indian Mussalmans and 250 million compatriots of other creeds ardently sympathising with and wholeheartedly supporting them, have heard with astonishment and deep distress and alarm rumours regarding President Wilson's anti-Turkish attitude generally and particularly his desire to oust the Khalifa from Constantinople, the sacred seat of the Khilafat, round which cluster uninterrupted traditions of five centuries of Theocratic rule. The Mussalmans claim the preservation of adequate temporal power of the Khilafat merely for the defence of the faith and exclusive Moslem control without other mandates over the island of Arabia, the land of the Prophets, including Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Khalifa's wardenship sacred *harams* of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem and the holy shrines in Mesopotamia. Christian Powers ruling over the vast Moslem population were pledged to respect these obligations imposed on every Moslem by his faith and cannot in the hour of victory achieved, mainly through the Indians including large Moslem support, disregard them without gross betrayal. The world of Islam confidently expects the sons of the Pilgrim Fathers will not tolerate the outraging of the Moslem conscience and compel Mussalmans to migrate as their ancestors had to do in the Mayflower from their dearly beloved homes. This they shall have to do according to the Islamic law, if they find themselves too weak to answer the argument of force with force. Imperialism and Capitalistic greed supported by the deeprooted prejudices centuries old and vindictive spirit of recent growth are opposed to an equitable settlement, which alone can ensure future peace in Eastern world, where the situation is fast developing into a menace. Reconciliation, rather than revenge, should be the watchword to-day and it is on a humane mission of reconciliation and peace that the delegation have been sent by united India to Europe and America. If the Turk is to be punished on the assumption of guilt of Christian blood, the Delegation confidently urge an impartial inquiry into the whole history of the question of the so-called "massacres" by an international commission, including an adequate number of Indians selected by the Indian people themselves. No such inquiry has ever been held before and the Turks record has grown bulkier and blacker merely on the *exparte allegations*, for which the Czarist Russian intrigue is mainly responsible. Is it too much to expect the tolerant justice loving America to suspend judgment pending the result of the first fair investigation? The Delegation strongly support the guarantees being taken from Turkey, consistently with the dignity and independence of the Sovereign State for the security of life, property and opportunities for an autonomous development for Christians, Jews and Moslems alike and the Indian Mussalmans look forward to exert a powerful influence over the Khilafat to make recurrence even of allegations of cruelty impossible. The Mussalmans trust in God and in themselves for bringing about a just and peaceful settlement, but do not despair of America and look to her to vindicate alike her sense of fairplay, respect for freedom of human conscience, and independence whether Christian or Moslem of European dominion. Please place this our appeal before the Senate also the House of Representatives and America generally.

HAKIM AJMALKHAN RENOUNCES TITLE.

AS PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April, 1.

The "Fateh" reports that Hazekulmulk Hakim Ajmalkhan of Delhi has resigned his titles and decorations as a protest against British treatment of the Khilafat question Besides the title of Hazikulmulk which was conferred upon him he is a Kaisarihind gold medalist and recipient of two Coronation medals and was a durbari.

LETTER TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Hakim Ajmal Khan has addressed the following letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi:—

To the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

Sir,—It is not unknown to you how quiet and patient the Indian Mohammadans have been throughout the period of the war and in spite of the heart-rending and sometimes provoking incidents connected with the Ottoman Empire which have been taking place ever since the termination of the war, they have not made themselves responsible for the slightest act of violence in any part of the country. On the other hand, they have, during the war, fought for the British Government in the Dardenelles, Syria, Mesopotamia and the other parts of the Ottoman Empire. They believed that their Holy Places would remain safe as they had been promised, but in reality not one of them is in their hands; for even Mecca, the holiest of all the Muslim Holy Places and Medina, where our Holy Prophet is buried are not in their real sense, under Shariff Hussain. Jerusalem has been wrested from the Musalmans, and is being given to the Jews. all the Holy Places of Iraq-i-Aarb are directly under the British Government and the remaining portion of Jazeirat-ul-Arab is to a great extent under their domination. The solemn pledges held out regarding Constantinople and Thrace so far from being redeemed seem to be honoured in the breach, for the British and Allied forces have actually occupied the seat of the Khilafat and it is proposed that it should remain under the Allied guns. The Musalmans of this country have adopted all the constitutional means that they could think of in order to bring to the notice of the British Government their just demand, but no heed has been paid to their rights; and even the irreducible minimum of their requests has not been acceded to. In these circumstances as a humble Musalman I have decided to relieve myself of all the honours conferred upon me by the Government and I return herewith the gold medal of Kaisar-i-Hind together with the two silver medals of the Coronation Durbars of England and India, and henceforward I give up the title of Haziq-ul-Mulk.

I hope you will be so good as to forward this letter together with the medals to the head of the Local Government and ask him to remove my name from the list of Durbaris.

As this matter concerns the public also, I am communicating it to the Press.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) H. M. AJMAL KHAN.

MAGISTRATESHIP RESIGNED

SIND PROTESTS.

Hakim Shamusl Din Ahamed, Joint Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee writes:—

The following Mussalmans have made a public declaration resigning magistrateships as a protest against the British Government attitude on the Khilafat question.

Matli, Hyderabad (Sind).

(1) Mr. Ghulam Mhd. Khan, a retired Police Sub-Inspector.

(2) Mr. Wati Mhd Khan.

(3) Shahali Khan Mizamani Zamindar.

(Continued on page 14.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL

SECOND READING PASSED.

ASQUITH—BONAR LAW DUEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 12 noon, April 1.

In the House of Commons to-day the Irish debate was resumed. Mr. Asquith said he disagreed with the view that order must be restored before the constitutional changes could be considered. He expressed the opinion that the root of the mischief would not be touched until by wide reform in the system of Government, general co-operation of the Irishmen could be enlisted in the enforcement of law. He recalled his pledge that a vast majority of the people of Ireland should have an Irish legislature and Irish Executive subject to the necessary safeguards of Imperial supremacy and protection of the Irish minority. On the contrary, this bill proposed to repeal the Home Rule Act.

"CUMBROUS COSTLY UNWORKABLE."

Replying to an interruption by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith said his pledge involved the grant of parliament to the whole of Ireland. The Bill was cumbrous costly and unworkable. It was not demanded nor supported by any section in Ireland. It would discarded the Home Rule principle that there should be a single legislature and a single Executive. Mr. Asquith suggested that the Home Rule Bill should be retained, but amended in some of the most vital particulars. For example, the powers of the Irish Parliament and executive under the Act should be enlarged so as to give them practically the Dominion status, though he admitted that the geographical contiguity of Ireland made her position differ in important respects, particularly militarily, from the position of the Dominions.

Mr. Asquith also suggested extensive financial adjustments and county option in Ulster in order to give time to see the operation of the new administration.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Asquith said he would also give county option to South Ireland if it desired. He urged a bold and generous policy.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government was compelled to introduce the Bill at present because otherwise the Home Rule Act would automatically come into operation. Also Ulster must not be brought under the Dublin Parliament except by its own free will. The Bill was intended to give Ireland the largest measure of Home Rule compatible with national security and the pledges given.

Mr. Asquith's suggestion did not mean Dominion Home Rule, the essence of which was the Dominions' control of their fighting forces, whereas Mr. Asquith proposed to reserve the armed forces. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that "none could fail to recognise that the connection of the Dominions and the Empire depended upon the Dominions and if anyone chose to-morrow to say that they would no longer, remain a part of the Empire we should not try to force them." Dominion Hme Rule meant the right to decide their own destiny. This was demanded by the legal representatives of the Irish people and for Mr. Asquith to say he was prepared to give Dominion Home Rule must mean nothing less than that he was prepared to give an Irish Republic. (Loud cheers.) There was no difference between honestly granting the Dominions Home Rule and openly giving self-determination to the elected representatives of Southern Ireland.

He challenged the Labour members to say whether they meant, if the elected representatives of Ireland wanted a Republic, that they would give a Republic. That was what self-determination meant. Continuing Mr. Bonar Law said that if the Bill became law if the Sinn Feiners refused to work in the Parliament, provision would be made in the Bill for immediate reversion to the present position. If the whole of Southern Ireland would have nothing but a Republic, no settlement was possible. If, however, there was a large sane element in the population he did not believe that with a Parliament operating in another part of Ireland they would refuse to work in southern parliament.

IRISH MEMBERS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Devlin strongly attacked the Bill, which he said must have been conceived in Bedlam. The Ulster Parliament, would be merely an enlarged edition of the Belfast Town Council.

Sir M. Dockrell, the only Irish Unionist member of Parliament outside Ulster, described, the Bill as merely a beautiful dream and not a practical measure.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON HIS DUTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., April 1.

Speaking on the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson said while recording his unalterable opposition to the whole policy of Home Rule and disclaiming responsibility for the scheme, it would have been easy for him to say he would continue to fight to the finish but the cardinal facts were that the Act of 1914 was on the Statute Book and pledges had been given to Ulster. Many old friends were calling him a traitor, because he was not fighting to the end but he had been offered a parliament for the six counties and he could not ask Ulster to get rifles and fight for what had been offered peaceably. His duty was clear. He would not vote for the Bill but would not prevent its passing.

He challenged the Labourites to go to the country with the announced determination to drive Ulster under a Sinn Fein parliament in Dublin by the forces of the Crown or to

(Continued on page 14.)

SITUATION IN GERMANY

"RETURNING TO NORMAL."

REDS' ENTHUSIASM DAMPED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 1.

The latest British telegrams from Berlin state that the situation in Germany is "returning to normal." It appears that the shortage of food has damped the enthusiasm of the Reds. Fights are still reported, but the accuracy of the reports is often doubtful. The position in the Ruhr Valley is much quieter.

Berlin.—The latest news from Rhineland and Westphalia indicates that order will gradually be restored. Probably, the Red headquarters at Muelheim will soon be isolated owing to the Socialists' breaking away.

POSITION AT WESEL UNCHANGED

TROOPS ATTACKING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-55 p.m. April 1.

Berlin.—The Government organ "Deutsche Jeitung" states that the position at Wesel is unchanged. The beseigers are not attempting to attack but the troops have made repeated sorties.

REDS DEFEATED AT WESEL

ASK FOR ARMISTICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 1.

The latest news from Germany is more hopeful. It is reported that the Reds have been defeated at Wesel where Government troops have been reinforced from South Germany and that the Reds have now asked for an armistice.

SEQUEL TO HOTEL ADLON INCIDENT.

TWO GERMAN PRINCES AND A CAPTAIN SUMMONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-55 p.m. April 1.

Berlin.—According to the "Loka'anzeiger" Princes Joachim of Prussia and Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Captain Von Plathed have been summoned in connection with the Hotel Adlon incident. The first named is not charged with assault but with attempted intimidation.

SITUATION IN RUHR VALLEY.

SPLIT IN THE RANKS OF WORKERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-55 p.m. April 1.

With regard to the position in German interest at present centres in the Ruhr valley where it appears that the split is beginning to develop in the ranks of the workers owing to the refusal of the extremists to obey the executive who are doing their best to abide by the agreement with the government.

The Socialist, Ernst has telegraphed to Ebert declaring that if the government holds its hand the revolutionary movement will certainly collapse but if the Government's troops continue to advance a general strike will be inevitable.

DISQUIETING NEWS IN RUHR.

GOVT. ULTIMATUM TO WORKERS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., April 1.

Berlin.—The news from the Ruhr region continues disquieting. It is reported that the Government has sent an ultimatum to the workers' army allowing three days to observe the truce, otherwise most drastic steps will be taken.

A telegram from Muenster says the commander of Reichswehr in Ruhr has visited Wesel and reports that the workers have suffered heavily in men and material and that there is no fear of resumption of the bombardment.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENED

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 2.

Berlin.—The National Assembly has opened. Chancellor Mueller, in a speech, pronounced for further democratisation of their institutions including Civil Service and declared that those who had made common cause with Kapp must disappear. Unfaithful military formations would be disbanded and a new real People's Army be created. The Democrats must be placed in commanding positions everywhere. He outlined an extensive social legislation and said that the mines would be publicly administered and that the Empire would participate in the management of collieries and later take over coal and potash syndicates. (Cheers). He foreshadowed early elections and declared that Government had been negotiating with the Allies, with the object of sending reinforcements to Ruhr and said that hitherto the Allies would agree only if equivalent Allied foeres entered at other places. In this connection, the Allies had demanded the occupation of Frankfort, Hamburg and Darmstadt.

GERMAN REGULARS ENTER RUHR DIST

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 2.

Paris.—The official quarters declare it is confirmed that the German regulars have entered the Ruhr district without the permission of the Allies and assert that the action is totally unwarranted. The number of the troops concerned is estimated to be between eight and ten thousand.

Meanwhile, Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that the Government is negotiating with the Independent Socialist leader Cohn with a view to modifying its ultimatum to the workers in the Ruhr district, as it is pointed out to the Government that if the workers are driven to desperation they may flood the mines and blow up blast furnaces.

AMERICAN NOTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 2.

Paris.—An American Note on the occupation of the Ruhr district has been handed to M. Millerand.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

ITS PERSONNEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., April 1.

Berlin.—The new Cabinet includes Muiler as Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-Chancellor Bauer as Transport Minister, Koch as Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Interior and Gessler as Minister of Defence.

CHANGES IN NEW GERMAN CABINET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-55 p.m. April 1.

Berlin.—As the result of the refusal of Cuno to join the new ministry Bauer becomes Minister of Treasury and Bell, Minister of Transport.

FRANCE DEMANDS JUSTICE.

M. MILLERAND ON HOW GERMANY HAS VIOLATED THE TREATY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS, March 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

The Havas Agency states:—In the course of his speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Millerand said the Treaty of Versailles had not been executed but had been violated in essential parts. The Treaty gave France by way of guarantee, the right to occupy the left bank of the Rhine in order to ensure that Germany would respect her engagements and the Treaty gave the Allies right to take measures of financial and economic repression. As the Treaty constituted their sole protection, it was their imperative duty not to tolerate any weakening of it.

The French Government proposed to say to the German Government:—"France is not a land of hatred and vengeance. France demands only justice but justice she demands imperatively. You say that in order to keep your engagements you must be able to live and work. The French Government does not exclude possibility of economic collaboration but it is up to the German Government to give proof of its faith by fulfilling its obligations. France is magnanimous, but she does not intend to be a dupe."

FRENCH INVENTION OF A NEW LONG-RANGE GUN.

DETAILS BEING KEPT STRICTLY SECRET

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

Ten models of a new long range gun invented by the French engineer Delamere Maze, have been constructed under the supervision of the French army artillery experts and they are at present being tested. The first model was constructed with a new breech chamber which only imparted the initial velocity of 2,200 feet per second but the later types it is understood are capable of firing a shell nearly double that velocity.

The technical advisers to the French Government see no reason why that speed should not be further increased and use of the range of the gun even further extended. The details of the gun are being kept a strict secret but the main principle of the invention is the practical abolition of recoil. The propellant is contained in a special explosion chamber constructed to stand the huge pressure. Gas is brought gradually to bear on the shell and the vents inside the gun carry away the surplus gas to the rear of the explosion chamber.

MR. THOMAS DWYER.

SHOT DEAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 1.

Mr. Thomas Dwyer was shot dead at his residence in Thurles this morning by armed men whose identity is unknown.

NATIONAL WEEK.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH.

APPEAL FOR FUND.

The following urgent appeal has been issued on behalf of the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund:—

In the last session of the Congress held in Amritsar, it was unanimously decided to acquire the site of the Jallianwala Bagh for a National Memorial. This has since been done and an appeal has already been issued by the Committee appointed for this purpose for a sum of ten lacs of rupees, out of which about five and a half lacs is the price of the Bagh to be paid to the owners by 4th May next. Failing this there is the danger that the proprietors may not extend the time and thus the transaction will fall through, or they may demand still higher price, as the value of the land has increased very considerably of late. In any case it won't be creditable if higher price has to be paid for, and certainly it will be a national disaster if the Bagh is lost for want of funds.

In order to achieve this end, the help and assistance of every patriotic heart and well-wisher of the country is essential, as the collection of such a large sum of money is only possible if all contribute to the best of their power. It is highly desirable from a national point of view to have as many subscribers to this fund as is possible. Fully relying on your support, I request you on behalf of the Committee, to kindly send the highest amount you can as your own subscription, and also to please exert yourself in raising a large sum from your friends and relations. May I also suggest your forming Collection Committees of influential ladies and gentlemen in your town, and after realizing big sums from likely persons, to arrange for daily collection of subscriptions from door to door and from shop to shop? According to the manifesto issued by Mahatma Gandhi for observance of the Jallianwala Week, meetings are to be held in all places on 6th, 12th and 13th April next, but no hartals. I think it would be much better if an entrance fee of Rs. 2 or Re. 1 and annas eight per head is fixed for these meetings, which would result in a considerable sum being collected. Fancy (*meena*) bazars may be arranged for sale of such things as the ladies and gentlemen of your town may get ready and offer for this fund during this week, and I am certain that these sales will fetch a very large amount. Hardly fifty thousand is yet actually paid, and you can well understand how strenuous efforts are necessary to raise such a heavy sum in so short a period. Pray do not take any promises. There is no time for these now. Actual cash payments at once are required.

Kindly pay all the money you collect to the credit of Jallianwala Memorial Fund in any of the branches of the Central Bank of India Limited, or the Punjab National Bank Limited, and inform me accordingly to enable the office to issue formal receipts. You will be glad to learn that in response to the first appeal of the Committee in February last, some Englishmen also have sent subscriptions for this Fund, and I trust a larger number will come forward to follow the example set before them.

It is of great importance that this National Week should be observed in all solemnity all over the country. I would therefore beg you to kindly so arrange that in your Province, in every district, tehsil and village, people religiously and faithfully carry out the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, the Saint Patriot of India, and contribute their mite in perpetuating the memory of that sacred place, where the first real note of Hindu Mohammadan unity was struck, and where this happy union was further strengthened and cemented when the 'life essence' of the Hindus and Mohammadans commingled on the Baisakhi day and flowed in one holy stream like the waters of the Ganges and Jamna. On this day hundreds of our countrymen suffered excruciating pains and lost their lives and thousands later on had to bear all kinds of troubles and privations with resignation. It was the Jallianwala Bagh that roused the national consciousness of the whole country for safeguarding the very elementary right of existence in peace of every human being in this land. To commemorate this sacrifice and awakening, the National Memorial is being raised as an object lesson for all of us to so unite, that in future it becomes impossible for any one to ruthlessly trample on our freedom of speech and liberty of action in the twinkling of an eye. This memorial will also be an humble token of respect of the whole nation to the memory of those, who have struggled for the uplift and advance of the country in a constitutional manner, and though innocent, had to lay down their lives while worshipping at the altar of self-determination. In such a noble cause it is the bounden duty of all Indians to work diligently, and to respond to this call of the Motherland to their utmost capacity and means. Nations by their own true and sincere exertions are raised, and God helps those who help themselves.

NEW CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

MR. V. A. DABHOLKAR ELECTED.

TRIBUTES TO MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the first business done was the election of the President. There were two candidates for the position, namely, the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit and Mr. V. A. Dabholkar. The contest had created a good deal of interest among the public as was evidenced by the large attendance in the visitors' gallery. The voting was by ballot, which resulted as follows:—Mr. V. A. Dabholkar 34 votes, and Sir Dinshah Petit 26 votes. Mr. Dabholkar was declared elected and he occupied the chair amid applause.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, whose term of presidentship had just terminated, occupied the chair, during the election of the new President for the ensuing term.

The ballotting was then proceeded with and the result was Mr. V. A. Dabholkar got 34 votes and Sir Dinshah Petit got 26. The former was, therefore, elected President.

MR. DABHOLKAR THANKFUL.

Mr. Dabholkar, thanking the Corporation for electing him to the chair, said he fully realised the responsibility which the position to which they had called him carried with it, but their support would render his task easy. He was aware that the Chair had in the past been occupied by eminent citizens and he would do what he could to maintain its traditions. As Mr. Cowasji had remarked at the dinner given by him in honour of H. E. the Governor, nature had given them a city beautiful, but they had not been able to develop it properly. If, however, they were to devote more energy and time to this work, they would, in the words of Mr. Cowasji, be able to make "Bombay the Beautiful" a reality. Referring to the Committee work, Mr. Dabholkar said it was very slow and he did not think it was not necessary that the President should be Chairman at the Committee meetings. As an instance of the slow rate of Committee work he mentioned the question of the location of the Chowpatti market, the consideration of which has taken twenty years. This would not do in the future when they would have to cope with increasing work and many important questions. He again thanked the Corporation for the honour they had done him by electing him to the Chair.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR THANKED.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna then moved the following proposition:—"That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir for the very valuable services rendered by him as President of the Corporation for the past year and as Chairman of the Committees of the Corporation, and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office, which was rendered all the more arduous owing to increase of work."

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said he was sure members would agree with him that it was no mere formal resolution that he had moved, and that all that had been said in the resolution had been fully deserved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. Mr. Cowasji had really displayed great ability, courtesy and tact in the discharge of his duties as their President. The speaker gave figures to show the great increase of work which had taken place in recent years. In 1913-14 the number of items disposed of by the Corporation was 979, while in the year 1919-20 it rose to 1,399. They had 52 meetings in the former year, while in 1919-20 they had no less than 118 meetings. These figures showed the great increase of work that had taken place in recent years, and the volume of work was likely to increase in the future and they therefore would have to consider the question of adopting ways and means to cope with the increasing work.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the proposition, said it gave him great pleasure in doing so. The work which devolved upon Mr. Cowasji Jehangir during his presidency, was of a most strenuous character, and he had discharged it in a highly satisfactory manner with real tact, zeal, ability and energy. Mr. Cowasji had also shown a fine grasp of the rules of procedure, and had maintained in every way the best traditions of the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said Mr. Cowasji had fulfilled the highest expectations they had formed of him when they elected him President.

"SURPASSED HIMSELF."

Dr. A. Viegas said that the work of Mr Cowasji entitled him to be ranked among the most illustrious occupants of the chair. The work was a most anxious and difficult one and he did not think that any President had devoted more time and more anxious thought to the work than Mr. Cowasji. He had surpassed himself as a chairman of Committees, and he stood very high, among the presidents, for the work he did as chairman of Committees.

Mr. Gulabchand Devachand was of the opinion that Mr. Cowasji had done his work in a thoroughly systematic manner, and he was always impartial and unbiassed in his decisions.

Mr. JAMNADAS' TRIBUTE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas added his tribute to that of the previous speakers. What had struck him most was, that Mr. Cowasji was so absorbed in all matters relating to the Municipality that it could well be said that he almost forgot himself entirely, and he had only one ambition during the year of his presidentship and that was to serve, and serve well the Corporation. It was a very easy thing to aspire to the chair of the President, but it was difficult, owing to the ever-growing responsibilities of the Corporation, to fulfil the responsibilities with earnestness, sincerity of purpose and ability, and they found that Mr. Cowasji had done that. Mr. Cowasji had set an example which future Presidents would do well to follow, and he hoped they would be proud to follow and hold him up as the ideal president of the Corporation.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala associated himself with everything that had been said about Mr. Cowasji.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said Mr. Cowasji had proved himself the most courteous President they had ever had.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy said it was a good sign and a peculiar feature of the public life of Bombay that men, like Mr. Cowasji, gifted by Providence with fortune, devoted their time to the service of the city and acquitted themselves creditably.

Dr. M. C. Javle hoped more men of Mr. Cowasji's ability and enthusiasm would come forward to serve the city.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said Mr. Cowasji had maintained and more than maintained the traditions of the Chair, and had earned the heartfelt gratitude of the Corporation.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. M. M. Kamdar and Mr. M. A. Haveliwala also spoke in eulogistic terms of the services which Mr. Cowasji had rendered to the Corporation.

Mr. Dabholkar said Mr. Cowasji had left a good example for him to follow.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S REPLY.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, in replying to the vote of thanks, said it was very difficult to find words to reply to a resolution of the character of the one which had been moved in such laudatory terms and also supported in terms which he hardly deserved. He would like to thank them most sincerely for the resolution, and the language in which it had been moved, seconded and supported. But the credit was also due to the members of the Corporation for the help they had given him. The speaker did not claim having done anything beyond what was his plain and simple duty. He thanked the members of the Corporation for the very valuable help they had rendered him. If he were asked in any part of the world about the Bombay Municipality he would at once say that he had not come across a body which was more devoted to its work, and which had more at heart the interests of the city. Speaking about members he said he had not come across a member who wanted to grind his own axe; they all worked with honest convictions

He wanted to make a suggestion. He thought the time had now arrived when their constitution required to be amended. The Act required re-modelling, and he would make a suggestion which would reduce the work of the Corporation. It would be a good thing to have another Statutory Committee, on the same footing as the Standing Committee to whom, all complaints, which at present came before the Corporation, could be sent. The Press should be allowed to report these meetings. The Committee should investigate all the complaints and if they could be remedied by the Commissioner they should have it done. If there were any financial proposals involved, then only the questions should be submitted to the Corporation for their consideration. He thought if the Statutory Committee were brought into existence a lot of time of the Corporation would be saved.

In conclusion he thanked the various departments of the Corporation for the assistance they had rendered him. He thanked the Health Department, then under Dr. Sorabji Hormasji, for the work done during the anxious days of the strike. He also thanked Mr. Clayton and Mr. Moulvi. The latter had done his work day and night. He (the speaker) had made him and his staff work out of office hours. They had to work very often after 8 o'clock at night. He (the speaker) had been a very hard task-master, but the whole of the Secretary's staff had rendered him very great assistance. He was compelled to make them work hard for the sake of the Corporation, and he thought they all deserved overtime pay.

CHILDREN'S WELARE IN BOMBAY.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

We have received the following for publication:—

Thanks to the strenuous efforts and determination of all concerned there is every indication that the launch of Bombay's Children's Welfare Organisation will prove to be worthy of this great capital, and full of promise of permanent success.

But, let there be no mistake about it, much remains to be done, and any relaxation of effort at this jnucture would certainly deprive the organisation of the kind of start which Bombay's needs demand.

Much will depend upon the complete success of the great Pearl Necklaces Lottery, which will be drawn by Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, early next month. Tickets for this unique Lottery (Rs. 10 each) will be obtainable throughout this month at all the banks and leading shops in Bombay, at all the Agencies of the Bank of Bombay, or by post from the Honorary Secretary, Pearl Lottery Office, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. Never before has such a Lottery been known in Bombay. There will be upwards of 35 Prizes, including 13 beautiful Necklaces. The First Prize is worth between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 90,000, the Second Prize between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, and so on.

The total amount of donations received by the Committee of the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, is Rs. 150,829-4-0.

LATE SIR RATAN TATA'S BEQUESTS.

ART COLLECTION TO BOMBAY MUSEUM.

VARIOUS OTHER CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., April 1.

Sir Ratan Tata left £191,860 sterling in the United Kingdom and over a million in India. He left his art collection to the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay and his property at Navsari, Baroda, for the use of the Parsis of Navsari as a recreation ground, hospital or a public meeting place and the income of fifteen thousand rupees for the upkeep of it.

There are various bequests to the servants and employees. Two hundred thousand rupees and the income of a trust fund of fifteen lakhs go to his wife during her widowhood or in the event of her re-marriage a life annuity of Rs. 22,500 and one fourth of the income of his father's trust fund of ten lakhs. He desired his widow not to wear mourning for more than a year and after that to mix in society and to dress herself without regard to the contrary custom of the Parsis. Subject to various other provisions the residue, failing the children, will be applied to the advancement of education and industry including investigation with regard to the political welfare of the Indians.

COAL CRISIS.

GOVT. INCREASE OF TWO SHILLINGS PER DAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., April 1.

As the result of the Cabinet discussion on the coal crisis it is believed that the Government will offer an increase of two shillings daily instead of 1/6 and it is considered that the concession may avert a strike.

QUESTION OF HIGH FOOD PRICES.

MR. THOMAS FAVOURS APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., April 1.

Mr. Thomas M.P., in an article in the "Sunday Times" urges the immediate appointment of an influential committee to investigate the whole question of prices and find remedy. He says it is unquestionable that the industrial horizon is growing darker and that a dangerous situation is likely to arise unless the cost of living decreases. This is the only subject exasperating the workers, who otherwise, are inclined to settle down.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN ROUBAIX.

GENERAL STRIKE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-55 p.m. April 1.

Roubaix.—A general strike in the textile industry has been declared and a hundred and fifty thousand are affected.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA ENDS.

DUE TO COLLAPSE OF VOLUNTEER ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

PARIS.—A message from Novorossisk dated March 20th states that the volunteer army has completely collapsed and civil war in Russia seems practically ended.

POLAND PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-55 p.m. April 1.

Warsaw.—The Government has sent a wireless message to Moscow that Poland is prepared to negotiate peace with Soviet Russia.

EVACUATION OF NOVOROSSISK

GENERAL BRIDGES' WARNING TO BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., April 1.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Constantinople says on the occasion of the evacuation of Novorossisk General Bridges issued a notice to the Bolsheviks warning them to respect the large allied hospital there and refrain from cruelties against a defenceless people, intimating that the League of Nations was closely watching their behaviour.

KHILAFAT MEETING IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 13.

(4) Mr. Amindeen Munshi Zamindar, Matiari, Hyderabad (Sind).
(1) Mr. Haji Sayad Mhd Shah.
(2) Mr. Akhund Noor Mhd.

The following gentlemen from Matiari have rejected their Chair Certificates.

(1) Pir Agha Ghulam Mhd.
(2) Sayad Allahbakshshah.
(3) Sayad Ali Asgharshah.
(4) Sayad Zainul Ahdinshah.
(5) Sayad Fazul Alishah.
(6) Sayad Naeemshah.
(7) Akhund Hassonally.
(8) Sayad Mouladino Shah.

PROHIBITION ORDERS CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March, 31.

The District Magistrate heard to-day, four applications for the removal of the prohibition order restricting appellants from speaking, etc., passed under Section 1/4 against various persons in connection with the Khilafat day. The applicants represented Counsel. The Magistrate stid the Commissioner of Police had just interviewed him and stated that he had no objection to the orders being cancelled. Counsel wished to argue the question whether the applicants could learn the nature or the source of evidence on which the orders were passed. The Magistrate said that he was going to cancel the order and had no jurisdiction to do anything more. Counsel persisted but the Magistrate said he saw no reason for the applicants going into the witness' box. The Magistrate passed orders stating the Commissioner of Police had asked that all the orders may be rescinded as the emergency was over and the danger to public peace had passed. It also said if the applications have been opposed by the Commissioner of Police it would have then been necessary to afford an opportunity for the appellants to prove that the orders were not well-founded. As the applications were not opposed and the orders were rescinded the Magistrate could see no reason for going into the matter.

NEW PRO-ENTENTE TURKISH CABINET

ARREST OF A FORMER GOVERNOR OF BAGDAD AND MOSUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., April 1.

Constantinople.—It is stated that the new Cabinet will be strongly pro-Entente with the object of crushing the Nationalist movement.

Suleimannazif, a former Governor of Bagdad and Mosul, has been arrested.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY IN EAST.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2-55 p.m. April 1.

Paris.—In the course of the debate in the Chamber on the foreign policy, the speakers declared that the Allies victory had shattered the pan-German dreams in the East. France should not abandon her position in Syria and Cilicia because she had the right to be there.

Ex-Premier, M. Briand declared that if France did not take her place in Cilicia others would. Emir Feisul should be administrator under French control.

M. Briand emphasised the difficulties confronting the allies with regard to the Turkish question. He paid a tribute of goodwill to Britain.

M. Millerand winding up the debate declared that France in conjunction with the allies would make her rights respected.

"HER RIGHTS MUST BE RESPECTED."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 1.

The Havas Agency says:—Winding up the debate on foreign policy in the Chamber, M. Millerand said:—France is foreign to any Imperialistic or militarist idea. She took up arms only in defence. But, though she bore without faltering the most fearful sacrifices when she had to fight for her life and safety of the whole world, she would be unworthy of her victory and of her dead if she allowed to slip from her hands the results, which it is her duty and honour to consolidate after having obtained them. That is why she will insist on all her rights being respected.

Speaking in the Chamber, M. Marsal, Minister of France, said that the financial position in France had now improved and would be entirely satisfactory by July if production was not hindered.

VOTES CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 1.

Paris.—After the debate on the foreign policy in the French Chamber, a vote of confidence in Government was passed by 518 votes to 70.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 29:—Copenhagen—The King has taken an almost unprecedented step of dismissing the Danish Cabinet. His reasons are not stated.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

(Continued from page 13.)

give Ireland an actual or a potential Republic, or to tell the electorate what would be the conditions of the Western ports in Ireland as havens and harbours for the enemy in event of another war. The last war could not have been won under such conditions.

Referring to the assassinations in Ireland, Sir Edward Carson thought they were not committed by Irishmen, but by ill-conditioned men returned from America. He agreed that the present Bill modified the objections to the Act of 1914. He declared that if anyone, able to speak for South Ireland and West Ireland, appealed to him on the ground of patriotism to do his best and start good-temperedly to govern under the new Irish parliaments he would heartily agree and would anticipate a speedy union in one parliament, (loud cheers) but unfortunately that was not yet their task. He promised that Ulster would do her level best with her parliament.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 1.

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the Home Rule Bill by 348 votes to 94.

INQUEST ON LATE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

CHARGE OF POLICE COMPLICITY REBUTTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

At the inquest on the Lord Mayor of Cork the Crown Counsel detailed the steps which had been taken to investigate the allegations of police complicity which he rebutted.

BISHOP OF CORK'S LETTER TO PRESS.

URGES FRIENDLY RELATION BETWEEN POLICE AND PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., April 1.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork in a letter to the press with reference to the allegations of police complicity in the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork says every reasonable man must hope that the charge hanging over the police will be clearly disproved. He appeals to the public to be just to the general body of the police and urges that nothing should be left undone to restore friendly relations between the people and the police.

A big raid by the military and police in Belfast has resulted in the seizure of quantities of ammunition and Sinn Fein literature.

THE NEW C-IN-C FOR IRELAND.

HIS VASTLY INCREASED POWERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., April 1.

Sir Nevil Macready will immediately assume command of the troops in Ireland with vastly increased powers.

RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS COMPENSATION.

KING'S BENCH DECIDES AGAINST CROWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

The King's Bench has decided against the Crown in the action by the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields for a million and a quarter sterling compensation for the destruction of the oil-wells in 1916, but has refused to assess the damages.

GLARING EXAMPLE OF WAR WASTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

A glaring example of war waste is afforded by the case of the P. & O. liner Naldera, which has left Greenock for London on her maiden voyage. The Keel was laid six years ago. She was first altered to a cargo-ship then to an auxiliary cruiser and an aeroplane carrier. She has cost altogether two million sterling.

FURTHER RECIPIENTS OF O. B. E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1

The following are the further recipients of the O.B.E.:—

Knight-Commander.—Mr. Walter Badock, C.S.I.

War correspondent, Mr. Edmund Candler.

Mr. J. H. Macmurray, Manager of the Bank of Persia at Hamadan.

Mr. J. E. Needham, unofficial commercial adviser to the Director of the R. I. M. Bombay.

Captain T. O. Segrave, Slipping Surveyor to the India Office.

The Companion of the Honour is granted to Mr. Barnes (Labour M.P.).

ALL OVER LOVE!

3 MURDERS IN ONE NIGHT.

PATHETIC TALE FROM CALICUT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April, 1.

A very pathetic and inhuman story was related yesterday before the Sub-Magistrate of Kunnamangalam, Calicut, by a Thiyya accused in a murder case. Accused stated that a young woman had been engaged to him a year ago and that recently when a wealthier man sought her hand his bride's father broke the engagement. This excised him to such an extent that during a recent night while the bride's father was asleep in the verandah of his house, accused went to him, awakened him and asked him whether he would keep up the engagements and on his refusal to do so accused beheaded him. He then called out his bride and asked her to fetch her mother, whom also he put to death, on coming out, with his tapping knife. His bride then took him to her room and after a few minutes' conversation asked him to kill her and also to put an end to his own life. He then chopped off her head and immediately left for Ponnani, where he embraced the Moslem faith. During the days in which he was at large, the ghost of his bride appeared before him and pursuaded him to commit suicide. Being thus pressed both day and night, he returned to the spot where he murdered his bride and attempted twice in vain to commit suicide. His last and earnest prayer to the Magistrate was to sentence him to death as early as possible. The Magistrate committed the accused for trial to the South Malabar Sessions Court.

LORD SINHA AND MR. BASU.

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND ON 17TH INSTANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

Lord Sinha proposes to sail for England by the Manora leaving Bombay on April 17th. This time his stay in England will be very short as he expects to return to India immediately the Rules and Regulations regarding the Government of India Act are passed by Parliament.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu will also return to England in the same boat.

LAHORE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

MR. SHADILAL APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 1.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shadi Lal, Judge, High Court, Lahore has been appointed the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BARBADOES.

GREAT OVATION BY PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., April 1.

The Prince of Wales received a great ovation at the Barbadoes. Enthusiasm reached the climax when the Prince in a speech at a banquet contradicted the rumour of the possibility of Britain selling a part of West Indies to America.

THE ADRIATIC QUESTION AGAIN.

SIGNOR NITTI'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., April 1.

Rome.—In the Chamber to-day, Signor Nitti emphasised Italy's complete loyalty to the Allies and urged the necessity for solving the Adriatic question by an agreement with Yugo-Slavia.

ALDERMAN O' BRIEN REMOVED TO A NURSING HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 1.

Alderman O'Brien was yesterday transferred to a nursing-home from the prison in a very weak condition.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave away the prizes to pupils of the Students' Literary & Scientific Schools at Girgaum on Thursday afternoon.

Captain and Mrs. W. Stewart have arrived at Government House.

The Honourable Sir Thomas J. Strangman, Knight, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay, is granted leave of absence on full pay during the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Lucas Volkart to be in charge of the Consulate for Switzerland at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. K. Ringger.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla to be a member of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisance Commission vice Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., to act as his Private Secretary vice Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S. proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

THE ROWLATT BILLS.

The following is Chapter 3. on Rowlatt Bills from the Punjab report of the Congress Committee:—

The foregoing chapter makes it sufficiently clear that the people of the Punjab were subjected to a variety of pin-pricks by the local administration, and that, by its studied contempt for them, it had made it well-nigh impossible for the natural leaders of the people—the educated classes—to control the populace. It was in this atmosphere that the Rowlatt Bills came upon the Punjab.

It is common ground, that at the time these two Bills were published, there was little or no revolutionary crime in India. Indeed for years it had ceased to affect any part of India other than Bengal and the Punjab. In Bengal the party of violence came into being when discontent over the partition of Bengal grew to white heat. In the Punjab, it was due to various measures of the local Government, which deeply dissatisfied the proud Sikh settlers of Canada. They infected some local men, too, with their discontent, and the forcible interference with the returned immigrants ex. Komagata Maru, brought it to a head. The causes of violence in each case were well defined and in our opinion avoidable and remediable. Any way, violence, both in the Punjab and in Bengal was brought under complete check, as the Government contend, under the powers taken by them in virtue of the Defence of India Act.

This Act was passed as an emergency measure to cope with revolutionary outbreaks, that were feared during the war. It is possible to understand the use of such powers when all available fighting material had been removed from India to the battlefields of France and Mesopotamia, and when India's internal peace had to depend largely upon the loyalty and the peace loving nature of the people. Extraordinary powers taken by the Executive, like martial law, enable one policeman to do the work of perhaps four but this is done at the cost of the liberty of the subject, by depriving him of all the wholesome checks which regulate police procedure. When, therefore, the hostilities ceased, the people had looked forward to the repeal of the Defence of India Act. They had done so the more because, in spite of the declarations made by the Government that the measure would be used only in case of real necessity and never for the purpose of stifling political agitation or hindering the movements of public men, it was used for the purpose of restraining political freedom. To mention no other case it was used in order to intern Mrs. Besant and her associates, because they represented in its intense form the Indian Home Rule movement. In it, there never was any suspicion of violence entertained even by her worst enemies. The public had, therefore, grown thoroughly distrustful of the Government, and had hoped that in view of India's unique war record, and the declaration of August, 1917, foreshadowing reforms leading to responsible government, that Act would be repealed and that the people would have respite from the unwelcome attentions of the Secret Service Department.

INDIAN POSITION.

They were therefore taken by surprise when the two Bills were sprung upon them. The Viceregal speech ushering in the Bills added to the disquiet, as it seemed to show that the Bills were designed to answer the fears of the British element in the Civil Service regarding its safety under the reforms. The Indian position was explained by Mr. Gandhi in the following letter which he addressed to the press when he inaugurated his Satyagraha movement:—

Sir, I enclose herewith the Satyagraha pledge regarding the Rowlatt Bills. The step taken is probably the most momentous in the history of India. I give my assurance that it has not been hastily taken. Personally, I have passed many a sleepless night over it. I have endeavoured duly to appreciate Government's position, but have been unable to find any justification for the extraordinary Bills. I have read the Rowlatt Committee's report. I have gone through its narrative with admiration. Its reading has driven me to conclusions just the opposite of the committee's. I should conclude from the reports that secret violence is confined to isolated and very small parts of India and to a microscopic body of people. The existence of such men is truly a danger to society. But the passing of the Bills, designed to affect the whole of India and its people, and arming the Government with powers, out of all proportion to the situation sought to be dealt with, is a greater danger. The Committee utterly ignores the historical fact that the millions in India are by nature the gentlest on earth.

Now look at the setting of the Bills. Their introduction is accompanied by certain assurances given by the Viceroy, regarding the Civil Service and the British commercial interests. Many of us are filled with the greatest misgivings about the Viceregal utterance, I frankly confess, that I do not understand its full scope and intention. If it means that the Civil Service and the British Commercial interests are to be held superior to those of India and its political and Commercial requirements, no Indian can accept the doctrine. It can but end in a fratricidal struggle within the Empire. Reforms may or may not come. The need of the moment is a proper and just understanding upon the vital issue. No tinkering with it will produce real satisfaction. Let the great Civil Service Corporation understand that it can remain in India only as its trustee and servant, not in name but in deed, and let the British Commercial houses understand that they can remain in India only to supplement her requirements, and not to destroy indigenous art, trade, and manufacture; and you have two measures to replace the Rowlatt Bills. They, I promise, will successfully deal with any conspiracy against the state.

Sir George Lowndes simply added fuel to the fire when he flouted public opinion. He has forgotten his Indian History or he would have known that the Government he represents has, before now, surrendered its own considered opinion to the force of public opinion.

It will be now easy to see why I consider the Bills to be an unmistakable symptom of a deep rooted disease in the Governing Body. It needs therefore to be drastically treated. Subterranean violence will be the remedy applied by impetuous hot headed youths, who will have grown impatient of the spirit underlying the Bills and the circumstances attending their introduction. The Bills must intensify the hatred and ill-will again the State, of which the deeds of violence are undoubtedly an evidence. The Indian Covenanters, by their determination to undergo every form of suffering, make an irresistible appeal to the Government, towards which they bear no ill-will and provide the believers in the efficacy of violence as a means of securing redress of grievances with an infallible remedy, and withal a remedy that blesses those that use it and also those against whom it is used. If the Covenanters known the use of this remedy I fear no ill from it. I have no business to doubt their ability. They must ascertain whether the disease is sufficiently great to justify the strong remedy, and whether all milder ones have been tried. They have convinced themselves that the disease is serious enough and that milder measures have utterly failed. The rest lies in the lap of the gods. I am yours etc.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

We give below the text of the Satyagraha pledge referred to by Mr. Gandhi in the foregoing.

"Being Conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, No. I of 1919, and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill, No. 11 of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the Community, as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee to be hereafter appointed may think, fit, and we further affirm that in his struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property."

We now propose to examine, as briefly as possible, Bill No. 2, known as the Rowlatt Act. We will not discuss the Bill No. 1 which evidently appears to have been dropped by the Government.

The Act takes its popular name from the President of the Sedition Committee, that was appointed by the Government of India on the 10th December 1917, with Mr. Justice Rowlatt as its President, "(1) to investigate and report on the nature and extent of the Criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India and (2) to examine and consider the difficulties that have arisen in dealing with such conspiracies and to advise as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with them." The Committee was required to sit *in camera*. It presented its report on the 15th April 1918. With the exception of four sittings which it had at Lahore, the Committee had all its sittings in Calcutta. Mr. Justice Rowlatt in his covering letter addressed to the Government says:—

"As directed by the order appointing us, we have on every occasion sat *in camera*." The public have no knowledge upto to dey of the nature of the evidence given before the Committee or the names of those who gave it. Naturally the witnesses were not cross examined on behalf of the public, for it was totally unrepresented before the Committee.

The Bills were the outcome of the recommendations of this Committee. We have read the report and the recommendations. As the recommendations were intended to deal with a state of things that did not exist at the time they were made, it is not easy to understand them. We know the argument that without the Defence of India Act or its substitute non-eruption of violence could not be guaranteed. This argument involves two assumptions,—first that repressive legislation is necessary not merely to suppress crime of a revolutionary character, but that it remains under check only during the continuance of such legislation. Second, that there were yet men at large who are or were suspected to be revolutionaries.

BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP.

The first assumption betrays bankruptcy of statesmanship and a confession of failure; the second, if true,, betrays hopeless inefficiency. The fact is that the demand for repressive legislation means disinclination to yield to the will of the people; in other words, government of them against their will. The point was clearly brought out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri in his memorable speech on the introduction of the Rowlatt Bill. He said that even though political amelioration did not satisfy the confirmed anarchist, it and not repression was the only true way of securing peace, and proceeded to say:—"Because the anarchist is in this unfortunate condition of mental derangement, are we to say, since these people are not going to be satisfied by political concessions, we will not think of them; we will only apply the rule of law to them? That is not the way I think that sound statesmanship should go

"SYMPTOM OF DISEASE IN GOVERNING BODY."

TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF SATYAGRAHA.

MR. GANDHI'S NOTE.

about the business. We should offer them satisfying measures of political emancipation But after all it is not these anarchists that have to be satisfied. It is general atmosphere which feeds anarchy that we have got to cure, and when the anarchist finds that he gets no sympathy anywhere, that he cannot propagate his wicked doctrine in a soil where there is contentment and political prosperity, he will naturally die, even if the long arm of the law does not get at him."

MR. SASTRI'S HEROIC STAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's remarks on the suggestion that the innocent need not fear the admittedly repressive character of the measure, are also worthy of note, he says.—

"A bad law once passed is not always used against the bad. x x x x xIn times of panic caused, it may be, by very slight incidents, I have known governments lose their heads. I have known a reign of terror being brought about; I have known the best, the noblest Indians, the highest characters amongst us, brought under suspicion, standing in hourly dread of the visitations of the Criminal Investigation Department. x x x x x x xWhen Government undertakes a repressive policy, the innocent are not safe. Men like me would not be considered innocent. The innocent then is he who forswears politics, who takes no part in the public movements of the times; who retires into his house, mumbles his prayers, pays his taxes, and *salams* all the government officials all round. The man who interferes in politics, the man who goes about collecting money for any public purpose, the man who addresses a public meeting, then becomes a suspect. I am always on the border—land and I therefore, for personal reasons, if for nothing else, undertake to say that the possession, in the hands of the executive, of powers of this drastic nature will not hurt only the wicked. It will hurt the good as well as the bad, and there will be such a lowering of public spirit, there will be such a lowering of the political tone in the country, that all your talk of responsible government will be mere mockery. You may enlarge your councils, you may devise wide electorates, but the men that will then fill your councils will be toadies, timid men, and the bureaucracy, armed with these repressive powers, will reign unchecked under the outward forms of a democratic government. Well, we are all anxious to punish the wicked. None of us desire that wickedness should go unpunished, but x x x x x even the wicked must be punished in certain ways. When Sheffington was shot, I remember the whole world was shocked. x x x x x x x x x x Now even in war, when all humanity throbs with excitement and peril, and when nobody thinks of any thing except how to conquer the enemy, even then, my Lord, there are the laws of war. You have to play the game. x x x x x x x x x x When there are criminals abroad in a country there are certain ways in which they ought to be brought to book. You ought not to lay them by the heels and punish them in ways that will shock the sense of justice; in ways that will maken the innocent feel that there is no law in the land; in ways that will make honest, virtuous and public spirited work impossible. The price even for the extinction of wickedness that is demanded then is far too high x x x x x Much better that a few rascals should walk abroad, than that the honest man should be obliged for fear of the law of the land to remain shut up in his house, to refrain from the activities which it is in his nature to indulge in, to abstain from all political and public work merely because there is a dreadful law in the land."

Mr. Sastri did not believe in Sir William Vincent's dictum that the aim of the Bill, he was in charge of, was not "the suppression but the purification of politics" Mr. Sastri gave credit for good intentions, but, he exclaimed "Ah! if in this world good intentions always bore fruit it would be very well x x x x x x x x † x x x x x x x x The history of legislation, both social and political, is strewn with instances of miscarriage of excellent intentions. Laws intended to cure poverty have aggravated it x x x x and I take leave to say to the Hon. Sir William Vincent that the laws now placed before us, which are aimed at purifying politics, may come dangerously near suppressing them. You cannot place on the Statute book such drastic legislation without putting into the hands of over enthusiastic executive officers what I consider short cuts to administrative peace."

This repressive measure had no public support behind it, and in warning the government against carrying the measure through in the teeth of the opposition "unanimous and unsparing, of their Indian colleagues," he thus asked the Legislative Council:—"whom have you behind now amongst Indians? The tragic story of India may be summed up in these words, that you have governed all these centuries in India in isolation, without having any responsible section of public opinion behind you x x x x No section of public opinion supports you. The nominated members have not given their blessing to this Bill. The zamindar members have not given their blessing. The lawyer members will have none of it. The members of [illegible] of it. And yet the Hon. Sir George Lowndes told us, 'we must carry this legislation through, because we are satisfied that it is very right: we should have been glad of your help, but with our sense of responsibility we must go on even without your help, however much we would have liked it.' I admire the courage of the Hon. the Law member. I admire the candour with which he said, 'We have the responsibility to-day: you have none of the responsibility." We realise that position. We have none, my Lord, of the responsibility for this legislation, and I therefore refuse to believe when the case is put correctly before the public opinion that they will say, as the Hon. Sir William Vincent seemed to think sections of the English public might, that we had responsibility and shirked it. We have none."

SOLEMN WARNING.

Mr. Sastri then closed his speech with the following solemn warning:—

"Now there is only one more remark, my Lord, I must make and that in justice to the feeling in the country of which for the moment I am the spokesman. I do not think the Hon. the Law Member could have meant all that he said when he said that some of us were indulging in threats of agitation. I venture to think that no one here who has spoken against the Bill indulged in any thing, which might truthfully be described as a threat of agitation. None of us, certainly none of the Moderates. I take leave to say, has power to go and stir up a violent agitation in the country. It is impossible. Agitation must be there already. The heart must be throbbing, if any words that we use here can have a possible effect on the general political atmosphere. The agitation is there. I wish to assure my official Colleagues that none of us has had a share yet in this business, but, if our appeals fall and if the Bill goes through, I do not believe there is any one here who would be doing his duty if he did not join the agitation."

In spite, however, of the passionate protest, the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was carried, and the amendment, that its consideration be deferred till six-months after the term of office of the Legislative Council, was defeated on the 6th of February, 1919. 22 voted for the amendment and 35 against. We give the names below of the 35 who voted against the amendment and therefore *for* the bill, and the 22 who voted for the amendment and therefore *against* the bill. It will be noticed that the only Indian name amongst the 35 was that of the Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He could not vote otherwise without resigning:—

AYES—22.

The Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.
The Hon. Babu S. N. Bannerjea.
The Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad.
The Hon. Dr. T. B. Sapru.
The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya.
The Hon. Mr. S. Sastri.
The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma.
The Hon. Mir. Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.
The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
The Hon Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
The Hon. Rai Krishna Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon. Raja of Kanika.
The Hon Mr. Mazharul Haque.
The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.
The Hon. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.
The Hon. Rai B. D. ShuRul Bahadur.
The Hon. K. K. Chanda.
The Hon. Maung Bah Too.

NOES—35.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon. Sir Claude Hill.
The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair.
The Hon. Sir George Lowndes.
The Hon. Sir William Vincent.
The Hon. Sir James Meston.
The Hon. Sir Arthur Anderson.
The Hon. Mr. W. A. Ironside.
The Hon. Sir Verney Lovett.
The Hon. Mr. H. F. Howard.
The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay.
The Hon. Mr. A. H. Ley.
The Hon. Mr. H. Sharp.
The Hon. Mr. R. A. Mant.
The Hon. Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley.
The Hon. Sir Godfrey Fell.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. Rose.
The Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
The Hon. Mr. D. de S. Bray.
The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland.
The Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Edwards.
The Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke.
The Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron.
The Hon. Mr. P. L. Moore.
The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg.
The Hon. Mr. T. Emerson.
The Hon. Mr E. H. C Walsh.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid.
The Hon. Sir John Donald.
The Hon. Mr. P. J. Fagan.
The Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten.
The Hon. W. J. Reid.
The Hon. W. F. Pice.
The Hon. H. Moncrieff Smith.

The final passage of this Bill on the 18th March, with some modifications, which the member in charge of it accepted and which did not touch the scheme of the cope of it, brought about three notable resignations i.e. from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Mazarul Haque and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

We shall now glance at the provisions of the Rowlatt Act and see whether it justified [illegible] and unexampled agitation, that [illegible] over it.

Originally, it was to be a permanent measure, but an amendment was accepted in the select committee limiting its continuance to three years from the termination of the war. We consider that this limitation does not affect the opposition to the Act on principle.

It contains 43 sections and is divided into five parts. The Preamble itself is interesting and it reads:—

"Whereas it is expedient to make provision that the ordinary criminal law should be supplemented and emergency powers should be exercisable by the Government for the purpose of dealing with anarchical and revolutionary movements."

It extends to the whole of British India. The first part enables the Governor-General in Council, if he is satisfied that if in any part of British India anarchical or revolutionary movements are being promoted, and that scheduled offences in connection with such movements are prevalent to such an extent that it is expedient, in the interests of public safety, to provide for the speedy trial of such offences, to declare to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of the first part would come into force in the area specified in the notification. The defenders of the measure, whilst they admit that the powers vested in the Executive are great, contend that it does not much matter, as so high an authority as the Governor-General in Council has to be satisfied that anarchical or revolutionary movements are being promoted, and that scheduled offences in connection therewith are prevalent to an extent justifying the withdrawal of the ordinary safeguards against miscarriage of justice. Let us see how this high authority is generally satisfied. The initiative comes through a policeman of the lowest rank, who is often interested in exaggerating criminal movements, equally often, being hopelessly ignorant, is incapable of appreciating the facts before him, and is not unoften prone to corruption. He reports to his superior that a revolutionary movement is being promoted and that offences are being committed in connection therewith. The superior officer investigates. He is satisfied, or if not satisfied, the policeman in question submits further evidence, even though if may be concocted, and thus, the report, though it may be tainted at its origin or may be of doubtful value, travels upwards, gathering importance in its career, till at last it blossoms into a pronouncement by the Governor General in Council, receiving an authority wholly undeserved. A study of the events in the Punjab will show clearly what we mean and how rumours or suspicions assumed the dimensions of concrete revolutionary movements, and how utterly innocent men can be victims, sometimes even of malicious, and almost invariably of capricious prosecution and persecution.

SCHEDULED OFFENCES.

Now let us see what some of the scheduled offences are. They include the highly technical offence of sedition; rioting with deadly weapons; promoting enmity between classes; causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons; causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act; putting a person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion, dacoity etc. Thus an energetic criticism of a government measure, a religious riot, a Hindu Muhammadan quarrel, extortion for private purposes or professional dacoity may all come to be recognized as having connection with a revolutionary movement, once a suspicion gains ground that such a movement is in existence.

What is the nature of this speedy trial? We must give it in the words of the mover of the Bill. These trials are to be conducted "expeditiously without committment, and with no right of appeal, and may take place *in Camera*." The court may sit for the whole or any part of a trial at any place in the province, as it may consider desirable, and at the instance of the Advocate-General, at some place other than the usual sitting place of the High Court.

Section 7 provides that the Criminal Procedure Code, in so far as it may be inconsistent with part I of the Act under discussion, shall not be applicable to the trials under it. Section 3 reduces the procedure to be adopted at the trials that may involve even the death penalty to that adopted for the "trial of warrant cases by magistrates." The accused is entitled to ask for one adjournment only, at the most for fourteen days. Section 18 brushes aside two most important sections of the Evidence Act. Sections 32 and 33 of the Indian Evidence Act provide that a dead witness's statement can be accepted, inter alia, only if it is against his pecuniary interests and has been previously subjected to cross examination. Both these safeguards are done away with under section 18, if the person making the statement before a magistrate is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence and the court is satisfied that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interest of the accused. This is a section which is capable of bringing about a complete abortion of justice. It is a most difficult thing for a Court to know when disappearance or incapacity, even death has taken place in the interest of the accused. The life of an innocent man may, therefore, be easily in jeopardy on the strength of an interested statement of a person who has never been cross-examined.

Under section 17, judgments pronounced at such trials are held to be final, subject neither to appeal nor to revision. It has been urged that neither the partial suspension of safeguards provided by the Criminal Procedure Code or the Evidence Act, nor the deprivation of the right of appeal or revision need cause uneasiness, because the Court shall be composed of three members, who shall have served as permanent judges of the High Court. As we shall shew in the course of our examination of the events of April last, the fact of High Court Judges constituting a special bench is an illusory comfort when the High Court atmosphere is withdrawn. The highest judge is capable of making a mistake in assessing evidence, or applying the law thereto, especially when he is unaided by the controlling influence of a well-thought out Code of procedure or rules of evidence.

PART TWO.

So much for part I of the Rowlatt Act. It is punitive in character. Part II deals with preventive measures and is, therefore, as the mover of the Bill practically admitted, more open to attack. Whereas Part I contemplates the actual commission of scheduled offences, Part II authorises the Governor-General in Council, if he is satisfied that revolutionary movements likely to lead to the commission of scheduled offences are being extensively promoted, to notify that the provisions of Part II shall apply in the area specified. Therefore, section 22 enables the local government, where it has reasonable grounds for believing that any person is or has been actually concerned in a revolutionary movement, to place all the materials relating to such a case before a judicial officer who is qualified for appointment to a High Court and to take his opinion thereon. Thereafter, if the local government is satisfied that action under Part II is necessary, it may take security from such person for a period not exceeding one year, that he will not commit or attempt to commit any of the scheduled offences, that he shall not change his residence without notifying the government, that he shall be restricted to a particular area, shall abstain from any act calculated to disturb the public peace or is prejudicial to public safety and shall report himself at the nearest police station at specified period.

Section 24 authorises the government to use "all means reasonably necessary to enforce compliance with its orders." Thus, upon mere suspicion, the most respectable man may find himself entirely at the mercy of the police. If this is prevention, it is worse than the disease, and a prevention itself calculated to produce the very disease sought to be prevented.

This part II creates a special machinery intended to check the local government. It is called the investigating authority. This authority has to revise the orders of the local government passed under section 22, and for that purpose, has to hold an enquiry, not at its option, but compulsory in camera. "Such authority shall in every case allow the person in question a reasonable opportunity of appearing, before it at some stage of its proceedings and shall, if he so appears, explain to him the nature of the charge made against him."

ACCUSED SHALL NOT BE REPRESENTED BY PLEADER.

The Section 26 from which we have quoted specially provides that the person so charged shall not be represented by pleader, "nor shall the local government be so entitled." It charges this authority not to "disclose to the person in question any fact, the communication of which might endanger the public safety or the safety of any individual." If the "person in question"—be it noted that the ordinary phraseology adopted for describing such persons, viz., "the accused" has been omitted in this part, and yet the person in question has to go through all the disadvantages of a trial without any single one of its real safeguards—"requests the investigating authority to secure the attendance of any person or the production of any document or thing, such authority shall, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing thinks it unnecessary so to do, cause such person to attend, or such document or thing to be produced." As if all this travesty of justice was not complete, section 26 further provides that "In making the inquiry, such authority shall not be bound to observe the rules of the Law of Evidence." We make bold to say that even a mind saturated with judicial tradition cannot do even-handed justice. If it is surrounded with the licentatious conditions created by the section quoted.

Section 27 regulates the disposal of the report of the investigating authority and it shows that the report has no binding effect upon the government. The same section enables the government to prolong the period under the original order to a further twelve months. Finally, the investigating authority is to consist of "three persons of whom two shall be persons having held judicial office not inferior to that of a district and sessions judge and one shall be a person not in the service of the Crown in India."

"MORE DRASTIC."

If part II is worse than part I, again, in the words of the mover, "Part III is more drastic." By way of solace, Sir William Vincent adds, "It can, however, only come into operation when the Governor-General in Council is stisfied that scheduled offences have been or are being committed to such an extent as to endanger the public safety." Part I applies when scheduled offences are prevalent to such an extent that it is expedient in the interests of the public safety to provide for the speedy trial of such offences. Part III applies when such offences are so prevalent as to endanger the public safety. The line of demarcation is thus very thin, and yet part III, section 34, enables the local Government to bring the case of a suspected

(Continued on page 16.)

THE ROWLATT BILLS.

(Continued from page 15.)

person before a judicial officer and after considering that officer's opinion it may make any order authorized under section 22 in part II and may further direct the arrest, without warrant, of any suspected person, and his confinement under such conditions and restrictions as it may desire, provided that the connement is not one specially set apart for convicted prisoners ,and it may also direct the search of any place specified in the order. Then, when orders are passed, the course to be adopted is the same as under part II, and thus, subject to the so-called investigation by the investigating authority, the person arrested may have to remain under confinement for two years without a proper trial. And when it is remembered that the Act has been passed not in order that a single suspected person may occasionally be placed under confinement, but that it is intentionally designed to affect large bodies of people at a time of anxiety and excitement, it is not difficult to picture to oneself a reign, not of law and order, but of organised terror and disorder, or martial law without the name.

Part IV applies to persons already dealt with under the Defence of India Act and whom it brings automatically under the provisions of part II and to persons in confinement in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation and brings them under part III. It also brings under part II persons affected by the Ingress into India Ordinance upon its expiry.

Supposing that the notifications about affected area issued under parts I, II and III are cancelled, part V provides that, notwithstanding such cancellation, any "trial or investigation or order commenced or made under this Act, such trial, investigation or order may be continued or enforced and on the completion of any such investigation any order which might otherwise have been made may be made, and enforced as if such notification had not been cancelled." It also authorises the arrest of any person affected by part III outside the area in British India in which part II is not applicable and such person so arrested is then governed by the same procedure as in part III, as if part III for him was in force throughout British India.

SECTION 42.

Section 42 provides that orders made under the Act shall not be called in question in any Court and "no suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding, shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done under this Act. The last section provides that the powers given by the Act are to be cumulative and not in derogation of any other powers conferred upon the legal government.

It is this Act which raised a storm of opposition unknown before in India. It has been contended on behalf of the government that there has been misrepresentation and exaggeration in connection with the Act. We hold tha the Act hardly lends itself to popular misrepresentation. It has certainly been misrepresented on the official side. A typical exaggeration that we have seen complained of is a cryptic phrase, "na appeal, na dalil, na vakeel," meaning 'no appeal, no argument, no pleader.' In our opinion, if this is the worst description of the Act on the popular side, it far underrates its evils, rather than overstates them. In our opinion, no self-respecting person can tolerate what is an outrage upon society. The crime of the government became complete, when they persisted in it in the face of unanimous popular opposition. We would note, too, that the Viceroy has sufficient powers by means of ordinances to deal with extraordinary situations. The government were wholly unjustified in placing on the Statute book, on the eve of liberal reforms, an extraordinary measure to deal with anarchy, as if anarchy had been endemic instead of being rare in India.

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SATYAGRAHA.

The following is Chapter 4 from the Punjab Report of the Congress Committee:—

It was in order to combat the Rowlatt Act, which had raised a storm of unprecedented opposition inside the Council Chamber from the Indian members and outside from the Indian Press, that Mr. Gandhi launched out his *Satyagraha* movement.

People have only a hazy notion of what *Satyagraha* is and how it is applied. We therefore give it in the words of its author, who has prepared for us a special note upon it:—

"For the past thirty years I have been preaching and practising *Satyagraha*. The principles of *Satyagraha*, as I know it today, constitute a gradual evolution.

"The term *Satyagraha* was coined by me in South Africa to express the force that the Indians there used for full eight years, and it was coined in order to distinguish it from the movement, then going on in the United Kingdom and South Africa under the name of Passive Resistance.

VINDICATION OF TRUTH.

"Its root meaning is 'holding on to truth'; hence, Truth-force, I have also called it Love-force or Soul-force. In the application of *Satyagraha* I discovered in the earliest stages, that pursuit of truth did not admit of violence being inflicted on one's opponent, but that he must be weaned from error by patience and sympathy. For what appears to be truth to the one may appear to be error to the other. And patience means self-suffering. So the doctrine came to mean vindication of truth, not by infliction of suffering on the opponent, but one's own self.

"*Satyagraha* differs from Passive Resistance as the North Pole from the South. The latter has been conceived as a weapon of the weak and does not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one's end; whereas the former has been conceived as a weapon of the strongest, and excludes the use of violence in any shape or form.

"When Daniel disregarded the laws of the Medes and Persians which offended his conscience, and meekly suffered the punishment for his disobedience, he offered *Satyagraha* in its purest form. Socrates would not refrain from preaching what he knew to be the truth to the Athenian youth, and bravely suffered the punishment of death. He was, in this case, a *Satyagrahi*. Prahlad disregarded the orders of his father, because he considered them to be repugnant to his conscience. He uncomplainingly and cheerfully bore the tortures, to which he was subjected, at the instance of his father. Mirabai is said to have offended her husband by following her own conscience, was content to live in separation from him and bore with quiet dignity and resignation all the injuries that are said to have been done to her in order to bend her to her husband's will. Both Prahlad and Mirabai practised *Satyagraha*. It must be remembered, that neither Daniel nor Socrates, neither Prahlad nor Mirabai had any ill-will towards their persecutors. Daniel and Socrates are regarded as having been model citizens of the States to which they belonged, Prahlad a model son, Mirabai a model wife.

NOT A NEW DOCTRINE.

"This doctrine of *Satyagraha* is not new; it is merely an extension of the rule of domestic life to the political. Family disputes and differences are generally settled according to the law of love. The injured member has so much regard for the others that he suffers injury for the sake of his principles without retaliating and without being angry with those who differ from him. And as repression of anger and self-suffering are difficult processes, he does not dignify trifles into principles, but, in all non-essentials, readily agrees with the rest of the family, and thus contrives to gain the maximum of peace for himself without disturbing that of the others. Thus his action, whether he resists or resigns, is always calculated to promote the common welfare of the family. It is this law of love which, silently but surely, governs the family for the most part throughout the civilized world.

"I feel that nations cannot be one in reality, nor can their activities be conducive to the common good of the whole humanity, unless there is this definite recognition and acceptance of the law of the family in national and international affairs, in other words, on the political platform. Nations can be called civilized, only to the extent that they obey this law.

"This law of lover is nothing but a law of truth. Without truth there is no love; without truth it may be affection, as for one's country to the injury of others; or infatuation, as of a young man for a girl; or love may be unreasoning and blind, as of ignorant parents for their children. Love transcends all animality and is never partial. *Satyagraha* has therefore been described as a coin, on whose face you read love and on the reverse you read truth. It is a coin current everywhere and has indefinable value.

"SELF-DEPENDENT."

"*Satyagraha* is self-dependent. It does not require the assent of the opponent before it can be brought into play. Indeed, it shines out most when the opponent resists. It is therefore irresistible. A *Satyagrahi* does not know what defeat is, for he fights for truth without being exhausted. Death in the fight is a deliverance, and prison, a gateway to liberty.

"It is called also soul-force, because definite recognition of the soul within is necessity, if a *Satyagrahi* is to believ that death does not mean cessation of th struggle, but a culmination. The body merely a vehicle for self-expression; an he gladly gives up the body, when its ex istence is an obstruction in the way the opponent seeing the truth, for whic the *Satyagrahi* stands. He gives up th body in the certain faith that if anythin would change his opponent's view, a will ing sacrifice of his body must do so. An with the knowledge that the soul surviv the body, he is not impatient to see th triumph of truth in the present body. In deed, victory lies in the ability to die the attempt to make the opponent the truth, which the *Satyagrahi* for the time being expresses.

TWICE BLESSED.

"And as a *Satyagrahi* never injures his opponent and always appeals, either to his reason by gentle argument, or his heart by the sacrifice of self. *Satyagraha* is twice blessed, it blesses him who practises it, and him against whom it is practised.

"It has however been objected that *Satyagraha*, as we conceive it, can be practised only by a select few. My experience proves the contrary. Once its simple principles—adherence to truth and insistence upon it by self-suffering—are understood, anybody can practise it. It is as difficult or as easy to practice that everyone should understand the whole philosophy of it, as is for the practice of total abstinence.

"After all, no one disputes the necessity of insisting on truth as one sees it. And it is easy enough to understand that it is vulgar to attempt to compel the opponent to its acceptance by using brute force; it is discreditable to submit to error because argument has failed to convince, and that the only true and honourable course is not to submit to it even at the cost of one's life. Then only can the world be purged of error, if it ever can altogether. There can be no compromise with error where it hurts the vital being.

"But, on the political field, the struggle on behalf of the people mostly consists in opposing error in the shape of unjust laws. When you have failed to bring the error home to the law-giver by way of petitions and the like, the only remedy open to you, if you do not wish to submit to it, is to compel him to retrace his steps by suffering in your own person, i.e. by inviting the penalty for the breach of the law. Hence, *Satyagraha* largely appears to the public as civil disobedience or civil resistance. It is civil in the sense that it is not criminal.

"The criminal, i.e., the ordinary lawbreaker breks the law surreptitiously and tries to avoid the penalty; not so the civil resister. He ever obeys the laws of the state to which he belongs, not out of fear of the sanctions, but because he considers them to be good for the welfare of society. But there come occasions, generally rare, when he considers certain laws to be so unjust as to render disobedience to them a dishonour, he then openly and civilly breaks them and quietly suffers the penalty for their breach. And in order to register his protest against the action of the law-giver, it is open to him to withdraw his co-operation from the state by disobeying such other laws whose breach does not involve moral turpitude. In my opinion, the beauty and efficacy of *Satyagraha* are so great and the doctrine so simple that it can be preached even to children. It was preached by me to thousands of men, women and children, commonly called indentured Indians, with excellent results.

"THEY MUST BE RESISTED TO THE UTMOST."

"When the Rowlatt Bills were published, I felt that they were so restrictive of human liberty that they must be resisted to the utmost. I observed, too, that the opposition to them was universal among Indians. I submit that no state, however despotic, has the right to enact laws which are repugnant to the whole body of the people, much less a Government guided by constitutional usage and precedents such as the Indian Government. I felt, too, that the coming agitation needed definite direction, if it was neither to collapse nor to run into violent channels.

"I ventured therefore to present *Satyagraha* to the country, emphasising its civil resistance aspect. And as it is purely inward and purifying movement, I suggested the observance of fast, prayer suspension of all work for one day—the 6th of April. There was a magnificent response throughout the length and breadth of India, even in little villages, although there was no organization and no great previous preparation. The idea was given to the public as soon as it was conceived. On the 6th April, there was no violence used by the people, and no collision with the police worth naming. The *Hartal* was purely voluntary and spontaneous. I took no steps to further the idea beyond publishing the following message on the 24th March last at Madras:—

"'*Satyagraha*, as I have endeavoured to explain at several meetings, is essentially a religious movement. It is a process of purification and penance. It seeks to secure reforms or redress of grievances by self-suffering. I therefore venture to suggest that the second Sunday after the publication of the Viceregal assent to Bill No. 2 of 1919 (i.e. 6th April) may be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. And there must be an effective public demonstration in keeping with the character of the observance, I beg to advise as follows:

'(i) A twenty four hours' fast, continuing from the last meal on the preceding night, should be observed by all adults, unless prevented from so doing by considerations of religion or health. The fast is not to be regarded, in any shape or form, the nature of a hunger-strike, as designed to put any pressure upon the Government. It is to be regarded for the *Satyagrahis* as a necessary discipline to fit them for civil disobedience, contemplated in their pledge, and for all others, some slight token of the intensity of their wounded feelings.

(ii) All work, except such as may be necessary in the public interest should be suspended for the day. Markets and other business places should be closed. Employees, who are required to work even on Sundays, may only suspend work after obtaining previous leave.

'I do not hesitate to recommend these two suggestions for adoption by public servants. For, though it is unquestionably the right thing for them not to take part in political discussion and gatherings in my opinion they have an undoubted right to express, upon vital matters, their feelings, in the very limited manner herein suggested.

'(iii) Public meetings should be held on that day in all parts of India, not excluding villages, at which resolutions praying for the withdrawal of the two measures should be passed.

'If any advice is deemed worth of acceptance, the responsibility will lie, in the first instance, on the various *Satyagraha* Associations for undertaking the necessary work of organization, but all other Associations will, I hope, join hands in making this demonstration a success."

The doctrine of *Satyagraha* as explained by Mr. Gandhi seems to be clear and intelligible as a theoretical proposition. But, we think that it is not easy, as it may appear at first sight, to reduce it to practice in every walk of life. For the practice of such *Satyagraha* a large amount of discipline in patience and self-control is necessary. And these are the qualities that are in practice found to be most lacking, when they are most needed. *Satyagraha* to be acceptable as a doctrine of every day life by a large number of people must be capable of being practised by the average human being; and the average man is more prone to resort to violence than to sacrifice himself, when he is chafing under a sense of wrong. Mr. Gandhi's answer is that the average man does exercise such patience in the family circle, and Mr. Gandhi only asks for its extension to the political circle.

WHAT *SATYAGRAHA* PREVENTED.

In any case, this is not the place where we need examine the feasibility of the doctrine any further than we have done. This much is clear that the preaching of an innocuous doctrine of this nature can only do good to society. And it is our firm belief, based on our examination of hundreds of men, that, had not the spirit of *Satyagraha* permeated the people who took part in the agitation, the results would have been infinitely more disastrous than they were. The exemplary self-control exercised by the people in the other parts of India shows, not that they are vitally different in temperament from the Punjabees, but that the restraining influence of *Satyagraha* was powerful enough to control the anger of the people against the action of the Government in forcing the Rowlatt Act upon India. If the people had been able to vent their resentment without disregarding restraint and discipline in offering disobedience to the laws of the State, it is highly likely that the Government would have long ere this yielded to the people's will.

But the restraining influence of *Satyagraha* proved unequal to the strain put upon it by the Punjab Government. Had Sir M. O'Dwyer recognised the sobering effect of *Satyagraha* and co-operated with the people, as did the Governments of the other provinces in a more or less perfect manner, the terrible sufferings of the Punjab would have been avoided, and the history of the past few months, would have been differently written.

We admit that *Satyagraha*, if properly practised, would render Government of people by brute force an impossibility, and that, therefore, an effective enforcement of laws disliked by the people would be difficult, if not altogether impossible. But that can be no ground of complaint in a state, whose constitution requires the assent of the governed to their Government in a given manner.

It only remains for us to examine whether *Satyagraha* was responsible for the murders, arson, and pillage that took place in the Punjab. The preaching of *Satyagraha*, as we have shown, could never produce violence in any shape or form, for it is negation of violence. The preaching of the civil disobedience form of *Satyagraha*, however, can easily lend itself to misinterpretation, and can only be cautiously undertaken. We recognise the necessity for the utmost caution in advocating civil resistance. It is easy enough to undermine respect for law, but it is not equally easy to inculcate suffering involved in civil, i.e., non-violent disobedience of the laws of a state. Civil resistance can therefore only be preached where the ground has been previously prepared for self-suffering. We had to note that Mr. Gandhi frankly, and we think rightly, admitted his error in prematurely embarking on mass civil disobedience, and immediately suspended his movement.

In the Punjab, however, the civil resistance part of *Satyagraha* was neither appreciated nor understood, much less practised. The *Hartal*, as such, has nothing to do with civil resistance. It may be a part of *Satyagraha*, if it is voluntary, free from all violence and resorted to not to express ill-will against, but disapprobation of, the acts of a wrong doer. Moreover, *Hartal* is an ages old institution in India, resorted to by people under the very conditions in which it was applied in the Punjab during April. Neither *Satyagraha* nor *Hartal*, therefore, had anything to do with the mob excesses. What led to them will be considered in the following pages.

DELHI'S NEW DAILY.

(From a Correspondent,)

DELHI, March, 31.

Declaration has been filed under the Press Act of the daily paper "Huriat" from Delhi. It will be edited by Maulana Arif Hasvi, late editor "Congress" and "Inqulab." It will advocate Hindu-Muslim unity and support the claims of Khilafat.

The second Khilafat day was observed at Mahad district, Kolaba.

The tenth session of the Mali Educational Conference was held at Chahardi on the 27th and 28th March. About 2,500 delegates and visitors attended.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

Africa for exclusive Indian colonisation.

14. I have said in the beginning that often, when a combination of people have defeated a common foe, they have split over the division of the spoils and fought more amongst themselves. You should be all the more jealous of India's rights in this matter as she is precluded from fighting with those who are running away with the goods.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant.
(Sd.) MANGAL DAS,
Vice President, Indian Association.

INDIA'S CLAIM TO EAST AFRICA.

AS HER REWARD FOR WAR SERVICES.

A PETITION FROM INDIAN SETTLERS IN B. E. A.

The following petition has been addressed to the Secretary of State for India on behalf of Indians in British East Africa:—

Sir,—I have the honour to invite your attention to a matter of the extreme importance to India. I refer to the division of the conquered territory between the victorious combatant nations. No one is in a better position to know or appreciate than yourself what India contributed to save the British Empire from German aggression and to clear the Germans from all parts of the world.

2. It has been a custom from the times immemorial that whenever you invite someone else to fight for you, it is your bounden duty to offer him a liberal share of the gains obtained as a result of your victory. Such an offer is always very generous as the one who volunteers to help you must take the risk of a reverse, in which case he would singe his wings in a quarrel which was not his own. his offer having been prompted, not merely from any consideration of mercenary gain or hire, but from the very lofty motives to do you the biggest service a man is capable of doing to another, viz., risking his life to save yours. Such being the case the offer to share the spoils should, to be of any value, be not only generous but must also be spontaneous. There have been cases, of course, when a combination of peoples, having victoriously fought a common foe, have split over the division of the spoils and fought amongst themselves. The most recent case of this nature was the Balkan War. Italy's action in seizing Fiume is the one instance that has occurred in this war. Nothing is more calculated to embitter the feelings of a nation than to be deprived of its fair share of the spoils. Nothing can be more sure of making that nation pause before it espouses the same cause again.

3. Now what has happened in this war? In 1914 England was in dire need of help. India did not even wait till she was asked; she made England's quarrel her own and jumped into the arena with both feet. That India did not do more than she did is owing to causes which are well-known to you. But she did something which ought to count as the noblest and the biggest service that India or any other country could render England. India dropped all agitation to let England be free to fight her battles. At one time there were so few white troops in India that were the Indians so minded, England's position would have been extremely awkward. But I think I am carrying coals to Newcastle, no one can be better aware of all this than you are.

4. By word of mouth India has had her ample reward. His Majesy the King, the Prime Minister, the various other Ministers including yourself, have been very generous in acknowledging, by speeches, India's sacrifices and splendid services in the cause of the Empire. The Prime Minister has more than once stated, in and out of Parliament, that India has earned her place as an equal partner in the British Empire. Generous wordy tribute has been paid to India by the various Army leaders, also by the war historians.

BETRAYAL OF INDIANS.

1. But now has India fared in the material division of the spoils won from the Germans? The Union of South Africa has secured the highly developed territory of German South West Africa. France has annexed Alsace-Lorraine in Europe and although she already owns millions of square miles of Africa and has more land than she can ever hope to make use of, has been given large portions of the German colonies in West Africa. Italy never fought in Africa, yet the British Government has given her a large portion of East Africa; Italy has also secured most valuable territorial concessions on the Adriatic. Belgium, which already possesses the vast and wholly undeveloped country of the Congo, nearly one million square miles in extent, has been given two of the richest provinces of German East Africa, namely, Ruanda and Urundi. Japan and Australia have shared the Pacific colonies of Germany. Canada and the United States have apparently got nothing, but it must be remembered that these countries have got more land than they know what to do with; besides, they will share in the advantages arising out of the territories annexed by the Allied nations.

6. But India has neither been given any portion of the conquered territory nor will she be allowed to participate in the advantages gained by the British Empire. Have India's sons shed their blood in vain? Are Indian lives so valueless that when all the combatants have shared in the profits accruing from the war, that India alone must stand out and sulk? Has India got no one who has got the courage to challenge this most unfair division of the spoils?

7. This is not the first time that India has been treated thus. British rule was established in Uganda and East Africa by the help of Indian troops. Yet in these countries the Indians have no footing. Indian troops saved East Africa from the Germans. Now when things are safe and snug, the white settlers, aided and abetted by the Government, are devising means to oust the Indians from this country. So infamous is the policy of the Government that whereas the white soldiers have been given free grants of land, the Indians who served in the local campaign have been given a flat refusal. Indian troops have fought in five expeditions in Somaliland; they are fighting there to-day. Is there no one who can question this squandering away of countless Indian lives in Africa for the sole purpose of advancing the interests of the white settlers?

8. As far as my information goes nearly 50,000 Indian troops fought in East Africa. South Africans were the only other troops who fought in any appreciable numbers. As I have said before, they have got German South West Africa. Is it too much to ask that German East Africa be given to India for exclusive Indian colonisation? I do not think that this colony can in any sense be a reward commensurate with India's services in the war. But it would be something substantial and will help to heal the sting now being felt by the Indians in having been entirely left out.

SIR T. MORRISON'S PROPOSAL.

9. Sir Theodore Morison advocated this measure. But he demanded from the Indians a humiliating sacrifice. He wanted them to renounce their position as a nation and as a partner in the British Empire. In fact he advocated that India should give up her right to enter and settle in every part of the British Empire. No right-minded Indian can ever think of bartering India's honour and rights for any consideration whatsoever. I do not think that any one has any right to even suggest such humiliating terms to the Indians especially when India has established her preferential claim to this territory by right of conquest.

10. Two arguments have been advanced against this claim. One is that if the Indians want to emigrate they can go to Central Asia which is capable of holding 30 million more men. This is as much as to say that the Indians should conquer Africa and then leave for the sole and exclusive benefit of the white men, and they, the Indians must look for land elsewhere. What right has the white man got to say this to the Indian? The white man has neither conquered Africa single-handed nor has he defended it without the help of the Indian. He must be allowed to keep it entirely to himself. And is the Indian for all time to be insulted and slighted on the very soil he has trodden as a victor? Central Asia is peopled by highly civilised nations who are bound to present and resist any intrusion on their soil by outsiders. India wants her share of Africa.

11. The other argument is that India being a member of the League of Nations she will enjoy equal rights in the mandatory countries. But in practice everything will be for the white man and the Indian will be excluded on the pretext of sanitation, unfair competition with the white man and so on and so forth. In this country of British East Africa, in which the Indians have played such a conspicuous part, both from the point of view of economic development and military help, the laws are being so cleverly administered that the Indians cannot acquire land, cannot engage in mining, cannot engage in many other pursuits, in fact they have been told they are not wanted in the country, that they are a burden and one member of the Legislative Council said the face of the Governor that the Indians were human parasites whom it was most desirable to get rid of. In German East Africa, the moment the white man came to know that England had secured the mandate they launched an attack on the Indian with a fulsome promise to follow up the attack.

AN OUTLET FOR INDIA'S GROWING POPULATION.

12. And India's need for more land is the most urgent. Canada has 1½ persons to the square mile, Australia the same, South Africa 6. Most other parts of the British Empire are scarcely populated. India, on the other hand, has got 180 persons to the square mile, and congestion in many districts is simply appalling. It may be argued that India has not so far manifested any desire for the acquisition of a colony. The reason for this apparent lack of interest is that the Indian politicians have been entirely occupied in political reform and other domestic affairs and have not had time to devote to such matters. With the reform question out of the way for some time at least, there is no doubt but that the question of congestion will begin to engage their attention. I am convinced that during the next five years this matter will occupy the foremost place in the platform of all the Indian leaders. Unless steps are taken to make provision for this inevitable contingency, there is bound to be trouble.

13. You have earned the undying gratitude of the Indians by giving them political freedom. Give them more land to enable them to expect and have more room to enjoy that freedom. There can be nothing more degrading to a people than the sense of having been deprived of their due. German East Africa is India's due by all rules of the game. Secure German East

(Continued in column 4.)

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H COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BREACH OF FOREST RULE.

CUTTING SANDALWOOD WITHOUT PERMISSION,

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The King-Emperor vs. Vellappa Ramangowda.

(Before Justice Shah and Hayward.)

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Belgaum.

The accused were charged with cutting down reserved sandalwood trees belonging to Government without the permission of the Forest Department in contravention of rule 2 made under section 72 (c) of the Indian Forest Act and were fined rupees 15 each by Mr. V. G. Hudli, First Class Magistrate of Khonapur.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgments:—

THE JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering Judgment observed:—

"In this case the accused Nos. 1 and 2 have been convicted of a breach of rule 2 framed by the Local Government under Section 75 clause (c) of the Indian Forest Act The breach consisted in the accused Nos. 1 and 2 having cut certain sandal-wood trees grown on their occupancy number. Both under the rule as well as under the clause of the section under which the rule is framed it is necessary for the prosecution to establish that the trees said to have been out belonged to Government or were the property of Government. In the present case the occupancy was granted many years ago and it is not disputed that the sandalwood trees in question came into existence long after the first settlement. Whatever the respective ages of these trees might be, it is not disputed that in no case did the age exceed 16 years. The trial Magistrate decided the case on the footing that the sandalwood trees were among the reserved trees. The reference to this Court is made on that assumption and the case is argued before us on that basis. Under Section 40 ofthe Land Revenue Code all the trees except those that are reserved belong to the occupant. The learned Government Pleader has relied upon the second paragraph of the Section for the purpose of making it clear that in the case of Settlements prior to the passing of Bombay Act I of 1865 the right to teak blackwood and sandalwood trees was not conceded to the occupants. The first settlement in this village is stated before us prior to the passing of this Act and the revision Survey Settlement was made after the passing of the Land Revenue Code. It may be taken that the sandalwood trees were were among the reserved trees.

RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT CONFINED TO RESERVE TREES.

Proceeding on that footing it seems to me that the question is whether the reservation would apply to the trees existing at the date of the first settlement to all subsequent growths. Rule 93 clause vii of the rules framed under Section 214 provides that when the right of Government to the trees in a survey number has been once disposed of to the occupant or when all the reserved trees have been once cut and removed, Government will have no further claim to trees which might otherwise grow in the number or which may spring up from the old roots or stumps so long as the land continues in occupation. This rule makes it clear that all the reserved trees may be cut and removed, and that after they are cut and removed, the Government has no further right to such trees growing in the occupancy number so long as the occupancy continues. We do not know in this case, for instance, whether there were any sandalwood trees originally on this survey number at the date of the settlement and wheher hey were cut or not. If any such trees existed originally, they must have been cut and removed: as the trees in question were comparatively recent growths, and as it is not suggested that there is any old tree on the number. Assuming, however, as suggested by the Government Pleader there were no such trees at the date of the grant that there never has been any previous cutting of sandalwood trees in this occupancy number by the Government, the question is whether the sandalwood trees which have admittedly grown on the land during the occupation of the land and after the date of the settlement belong to the occupant or to the Government. It seems to me hat rule 93 indicates that the right of the Government is confined to reserved trees existing at the date of the settlement and that all subsequent growths belong to the occupant. This view of rule 83 appears to me to be consistent with the terms of Section 40 of the Land Revenue Code and to indicate the true meaning of that section. Apart from this rule, there is nothing in the language of Section 40 of the Code to show that all future growths of sandalwood trees or rather of reserved trees would belong to the Government. The language would apply ordinarily to existing growths of reserved trees at the date of the settlement: and the doubt, if any, is removed by the wording of rule 93 which clearly indicates the meaning of the section in that sense. The plain and natural meaning of the rule is that the existing reserved trees belong to the Government, and that all future growths belong to the occupant. Thus the trees in question, which are not shown to have been in existence at the date of the settlement, belong to the occupant. I have referred to the date of the settlement, as we are concerned with a case in which the settlement was completed pror to the passing of the Land Revenue Code.

NO BREACH OF RULE.

This is an important question, and it may may be that all the material facts are not brought out clearly in these proceedings. But considering the case on the materials available on this record, I do not think that these trees, for the cutting whereof the accused have been convicted, are shown to be the property of Government. Therefore in my opinion there was no breach of the rule under the Indian Forest Act.

I would, therefore, make the rule absolute, set aside the convictions and sentences and direct the fines, if paid, to be refunded."

Justice Hayword observed:—

"I concur. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 cut certain sandalwood trees on their land. It seems to have been assumed that these trees were growths subsequent to the occupancy but it has not been clearly shown that they were not fresh growths from old stumps. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 were however fined for having cut the trees on the ground that they had in any case been reserved as the property of Government under rule 2 published at page 59 of the First Part of the Bombay Government Gazette for 1883 under Section 75 of the Forest Act.

It has been stated that the original settlement was in the year 1855 and the revised settlement in 1888-89, and it has been urged that as the original settlement was before 1865 all sandalwood trees whether grown subsequently or merely fresh growths from old stumps were reserved by reason of Section 40 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and that even if the revision settlement of 1888-89 be looked to, still there was a special reservation covering both within the meaning of Section 40 under rule 91 clauses (1) notwithstanding the provisions of rule 93 clause vii of the same rules under Section 214 of the It has not however been shown to my satisBombay Land Revenue Code.

faction that the reservations were ever intended to cover growths subsequent to the Survey Settlements. It would in my opinion be contrary to the ordinary rule of construction to apply the reservations to anything that was not then in existence. There would in my opinion have been a special clause if it had been intended by the reservation to include trees that might be grown on the land subsequent to the Survey Settlements and there would have been explicit reference to such growth in rule 93 Clause vii under Section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. In seems to me therefore that the prosecution has not established the liability of the opponents to fine under Section 75 of the Forest Act. It seems to me unfortunate that where there was a doubt of this nature as to the intention of the rules, the prosecution should have been lodged and that a matter of this importance should have left for determination upon insufficient materials in an unrepresented proceeding in a Criminal Court. It would more properly have been determined by regular proceedings in the Civil Court."

The Government Pleader appeared to support the reference.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD,

ACCUSED ... NE YEAR'S RIGOROUS I ...ONMENT.

Karimbhoy Samsudin ..... Complainant.

vs.

John Cassier ..... Accused.

On the 24th instant, Mr. A. H. S. Aston the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his judgment in the above case which took several hearings from time to time commencing from December last. The complainant had charged the accused with cheating, forgery, and forgery for the purpose of cheating, in respect of a sum of Rs. 7,500 received by the accused from the complainant on 5th September 1919. The accused was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

For the first few hearings the complainant' case was conducted by Mr. N. N. Saher and thereafter by Mr. D. K. Pitagara as Mr. Saher was attacked with serious illness.

Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. Solomon appeared for the accused. The complainant is a merchant and contractor and the accused was introduced to him in June 1919.

It appears that sometime in August 1919 the accused represented to the complainant and his son that he had arranged to secure an order for supply of 36,000 Tons of coal to the P. & O. Company at profitable rates and stated that if they promised to give him a certain commission he would transfer that order to them. They agreed to give the commission. Subsequently on 3rd September 1919 the accused produced to them the supposed order from the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., Bombay. It was this order that the magistrate held it in his judgment to be a forged document and to have been used by the accused for purpose of the offences with which he was charged. It purported to be a letter dated 30th August 1919 typed out on the P. & O. Co's Stationery and addressed to the accused himself c/o the complainant, and it inter al ia' stated that a receipt for Rs. 7,500 deposited by accused with the said Co. had been sent to the accused some days ago. The accused gave the said letter to the complainant and said that as he had paid that sum to the Co; the complainant should pay him that sum and the accused would subsequently get the said letter transferred from his own name to that of the complainant. The complainant and his son felt rather disinclined to pay the Rs 7,500 to the accused as the letter was not transferred and they therefore asked the accused to see them on the next day. The next morning they consulted their pleader Mr. Manilal H. Mehta as to whether it was safe for them to pay Rs. 7,500 to the accused on the letter as it then stood. The pleader drew up a certain letter addressed to the complainant and to be signed by the accused, and stated that if the accused signed and h handed that letter to them, they could safely pay him the Rs. 7,500. Later on on the same day when the accused came to them to receive the Rs. 7,500, they produced to him that letter drawn by the pleader and offered to pay the said sum if the accused signed it. The accused seeing the risk he would run if he signed that letter, did not sign the some, but told them that he would take back the letter from the P. and O. Co. and either get it transferred or get another similar letter instead addressed directly to the complainant by the P. and O. Co. On that next day, i.e., 5th September 1919 the accused saw them and produced to them the same letter from the Co. but so altered as to be read and taken as addressed to the complainant only, instead of to himself c/o the complainant as it originally was. The alteration was initialled by the writer of the letter who purported to be one N. Richardson chief stores officer of the Co. It was proved in the case that there was no person of the name of N. Richardson in the employ of the company, nor w as there any officer called the chief stores officer in the company. As the letter was altered as stated above the complainant and his son were satisfied and they gave the accused a cheque for the sum of Rs. 7,500.

"The AGREEMENT."

On 17th September 1919, the accused saw the complainant with two copies of an agreement and said that it was to be executed and handed over at the Company's office. The complainant sent his son with the accused for the purpose. The accused took him to the Visitors' Room on the first floor of the office of the said company near the Ballard Pier and purported to get the agreement read by a person there who stated that it was alright and required a stamp of Rs.210. The accused then took the complainant's son to the stamp office and there one of the two copies of the agreement was not stamped as stated above. They then went back to the Visitors' Room where the complainant's son executed the agreement and handed it over to the person who had read it. The complainant's son demanded a receipt for the agreement, but the said person stated that the Saheb had gone out and receipt would be sent to him on the next day. One out of the two copies of the agreement which the accused had brought with him was produced as an exhibit in the case and it accidently happened to contain a word or two in the accused's own handwriting. The complainant's son left Bombay for Calcutta on the same night to make arrangements for the coal to be supplied, and the complainant himself left Bombay three or four days after that for his native place from where he returned about the 7th October 1919. Within a week after his return to Bombay, the complainant when trying to have his War Bonds substituated in the place and stead of the deposit of the sum of Rs. 7,500 above referred to, discovered that the whole affair was an ingeniously designed and deliberate fraud upon him and his son and that the Company's letter of 30th August 1919 was a bogus letter and a forged document. He made inquiries and brought this prosecution.

It is interesting to mention that at a time just before the complainant felt absolutely certain that he had been grossly deceived by the accused, the complainant had called upon the accused to satisfy him that there was a person called N. Richardson in the P. and O. Company's office and the order for coal was genuine and the accused had given the complainant to understand that there were so many European officers in the employ of the company that many of them did not even know the names of one another, and that he would introduce the complainant to said N. Richardson on the next day. As a Smatter of fact, according to the complainant's case, the accused took the complainant to the office of the said Company and near the arch of the entrance to their premises the complainant was introduced to a Saheb by the accused as the Mr. Richardson. According to a pre-arranged plan the alleged Richardson met the accused and the complainant again on the next day near heaps of coal lying at the Mazagaon Docks, and there purported to approve samples of the coal to be supplied. On the third day however, the complainant was completely disillusioned.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused pleaded not guilty and to the end defended the case, his defence inter alia being that he never had any connection whatsover with the complainant or his son about coal, that he had received the sum of Rs. 7,500 on the 5th September 1919 but that was paid only as a loan to purchase a motor car and he had passed a Promissory Note to the complainant for the amount on a piece of paper stamped with one anna, that the car was to be run as a Taxi car in partnership between the accused and complainant but the accused subsequently changed mind and paid back to the complainant on the 1st or 2nd November 1919 the sum of Rs. 7,500 plus Rs. 1,000 as commission to the complainant for the accused's not running the car as a Taxi Car and thereupon the complainant gave back to the accused the said promissory Note which the accused destroyed. He contended that the complainant had brought this prosecution against the accused because there was a certain partnership for boat building business in which the accused was a partner with the complainant and in which large profits were expected and the complainant had, therefore asked the accused to withdraw from the partnership in consideration of the complainant not asking back from the accused the payment of the sum of Rs. 7,500 and the accused had absolutely declined to withdraw from the partnership.

ANOTHER FRAUD ALLEGED.

The learned Magistrate refused to believe the defence.

As regards the partnership about boat building, the complainant and his son during their evidence deposed that that was another fraud of the accused upon them in which the accused had defrauded them by producing to them a bogus order from the P. and O. Company for the making and supplying of 200 life-boats to the company and that they would sustain a very heavy loss in the partnership which they had started at the accused's suggestion to make the life-boats and which they had entirely financed to the extent of thousands of rupees. The Magistrate in his judgment mentioned that though the case before him related only to the fraud regarding coal he believed what the complainant and his son deposed before him about the fraud regarding the order for the life-boats. The Magistrate also stated that the accused had been proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt and accordingly sentenced him to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABETMENT OF MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS,

King-Emperor.

v.

(1) Sagoon Atmaram
(2) Arjoon Narayan
(3) Govind Vithu
(4) Krishna Narayan

The accused in this case were charged under Sec. 302 and 114 with having murdered, and abetted each other in murdering one Nara... Luxman on the 1st of January last.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Mansingh appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased and all the accused were staying in Donga Marwari's chawl at DeLisle Road. In that chawl there was also staying one Sherlekar who was keeping a boarding house where the deceased and some others were having their food On January 1st all the boarders stopped taking their food at the boarding house. One Mahadev who was a boarder went to the deceased at 8-30 that evening and demanded the boarding charges due by him saying that he was asked by Sherlekar to demand payment.

The deceased said he would pay to Sherlekar when he returned to Bombay. Thereupon the accused No. 1 who was in the adjoining room came up and said to the deceased 'Won't you pay the boarding charges?" High words passed between them whereupon accused No. 1 gave the deceased a blow on his head.

At this time the deceased's brother and another person who were sitting by him ran away. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 came up with sticks and belaboured the deceased who was unconscious. Nana, a man from the opposite came up and tried to separate them whereupon he too was beaten and rendered unconscious. However when he returned to consciousness he went to fetch a police constable with whom he returned. The deceased and Nana were taken to the hospital where the deceased died the next day.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty by a majority of eight to one on the charge of causing grievous against all the accused. His Lordship sentenced all the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

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SURAT NOTES.

AN "UNTOUCHABLE" NOMINATED TO RANDER MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March, 30.

The poor of this city are greatly thankful to Sheth Nagurchand Kapurchand Jhaveri who has offered to supply free clothes to all those who are poor and needy.

A joint meeting of the Surat Stri Samaj, Surat Stri Mandal, and other similar institutions, held on Wednesday last passed a resolution supporting the Poona Women in their efforts to have free and compulsory primary education for girls also.

On the recommendation of Mr. Kabraji (the Collector), the Government has been pleased to nominate Mr. Kalia Jivan as a member of the Rander Municipality. Mr. Kalia Jivan who belongs to the depressed classes, failing to get a seat as an elected representative at the time of the recent election, applied to the Collector requesting him to recommend his name as one of the nominated members. It is gratifying to note that his request has been complied with. Rander deserves to be congratulated on making a beginning in encouraging the so-called untouchables.

It is a hopeful sign of the times to find that the authorities of various departments are becoming alive to the necessity of redressing the grievances of the subordinate staff and the peons. In response to the application of the Postal Peons, the authorities have decided to raise the initial salary to Rs. 16 and to grant an increment of Rs. 2 every five years till they reach their maximum of Rs. 28. Thereafter they will be taken up as clerks, on their work being found satisfactory. The allowance also has been raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.

For the Revenue Department, although no increment has been granted to the peons, the Collector has been good enough to open cheap-grain shops for the peons. As for the subordinate staff, the Government has resolved to grant, from January, 1920, temporary and provisional allowance (in place of the War Allowance) to all Government servants in the mofussil.

PRINCE OF WALES.

ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED BY MADRAS CITIZENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras convened by the Sheriff was held this evening at the Victoria Public Hall to consider preliminary arangements for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Madras. H. E. Lord Willingdon presided. In opening the proceedings his Excellency referred to the splendid example and service of the Prince during the war which had stimulated and invigorated every one in the Empire and said that when he had earned his well-deserved rest, he felt it his duty strongly to go round the British Empire and to make himself known to all its citizens whom it may be his destiny to rule in future years. His Excellency trusted that the presence at the meeting, of all classes and creeds was the evidence that Madras was determined to give the Prince the warmest welcome. His Excellency exhorted the people to let alone all political considerations in the matter.

Dewan Bahadur Thegaroya Chetty moved the first resolution that the public of Madras do present an address of welcome in a suitable casket to his Highness the Prince of Wales when he arrives in Madras and a Public entertainment be arranged for his reception. The resolution was seconded by Khan Bahadur Khuddus Badsha Sahib and supported by Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar and the Hon. Mr. Simpson and was carried unanimously.

The second resolution appointing a general committee with power to add to its membership and to form an Executive Committee to prepare the address and to make necessary arrangements in connection with the entertainment to his Royal Highness was moved by the Hon. Mr. Ahmed Thambi Marakayar and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Devadoss and carried unanimously.

The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to his Excellency proposed by the Sheriff.

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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR "OLD BLUES."

This year's Inter-University Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge is the seventy-second of the famous race, of which Oxford have won 39, Cambridge 30 and the 1877 race was a dead heat. The race dates from 1829. In most countries irrespective of whether people have ever seen the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, sides are taken, and amongst school boys and school girls one will hear "I'm for Oxford and "I'm for Cambridge." In England the custom was followed extensively by ladies of dressing in honour of the boat race, but although that custom has died out there is much dark blue and light blue ribbon used on boat-race day.

For weeks past the greatest interest has been taken in the Oxford and Cambridge trials, and the cinema has shown pictures of the boats. During all these years there have been some very exciting races over the 4¼ mile course from Putney to Mortlake or vice versa. In 1859, the Cambridge boat sunk and on that occasion a future Lord Chief Justice was very nearly drowned. Forty-three years ago there was a dead-heat. The Oxford bow, when his boat was a full length ahead at Barnes Bridge, broke his oar, and he was of no assistance to his crew.

All rowing "blues" are famous, but some attain greater fame, after they have gone down from their 'Varsity.' A recent Governor of Madras was a rowing blue, and so was Lord Ampthill, an ex-Governor-General. He rowed in the Oxford boat thrice in succession—1889 to 1891. In 1899 and 1900, the present Governor of Bombay coxed the Cambridge boat to victory. That brilliant lawyer, the late Mr. Justice Chitty, was in the same eight with Mr. Albert de Dutzen, of London Police Court fame, when Oxford won on a foul. It was said that Mr. Robert Kingslake, the Recorder of Bournemouth, once sentenced a man to 28sec., imprisonment on the anniversary of the day that the Magistrate rowed No. 5 in the Cambridge boat, which lost by 26secs. And one could go on and on.

We have heard of 100,000 attending a football match, and half of that number seeing a cricket match, but I wonder if the number of spectators who catch a glimpse of the boat race could be counted, whether it would exceed a quarter of a million. I think so.

Origin of colours.

By the way, it is an interesting little story to deal with the origin of the colours of Oxford and Cambridge. It was in 1836 that Cambridge adopted light blue as their colour, and previous to that year only one race had been rowed by the rival Universities, in 1829. In that year, the Cantabs wore white shirts with a pink tie and sash. Oxford's colours were taken from those of Church—the House, as Cardinal Wolsely's old College is known, and they wore a dark blue and white striped jersey, black straw hat with broad black ribbon. In 1836, Cambridge were about to start the race without any colour on their rows when somebody remarked that the boat was without any colour. At the last moment, Mr. R. N. Phillips, of Christ's, a well-known oarsman in those days, ran over to a little shop close by, and asked for a piece of Eton blue ribbon or silk. This was obtained, and since those days Cambridge wore light blue.

It is a costly affair, this annual race, each 'Varsity' spending some £600 on it, and nothing comes back again, except fame. The 1911 race was the fastest time done on record, viz., 18 min. 29 secs. The previous best was in 1900, when the time was 18 min. 47 secs. The latter speed works out at 13½ miles an hour, or a mile an hour faster than a man can run. That year the Cantabs won by 20 lengths. In 1912, after the Cambridge boat had sunk at Harrod's the Oxford boat also sunk just before reaching the end of the race.

For a boat to seat eight oarsmen it must be a pretty good length. It is almost as long as a cricket pitch, and just under two in width, and the weight of the whole boat is only 29lbs. heavier than the heaviest man who ever rowed—J. G. Toogood, who was 14st. 10lb

ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND RUGBY.

ORIGIN OF CALCUTTA CUP.

The cabled account of the International Rugby match between England and Scotland in which England beat Scotland at Twickenham by 2 goals and a try (13 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points) provides an extraordinary story and by this result England again shares the honour of being champion country. As a matter of fact, England, Scotland and Wales share that honour as each country has been beaten once while Ireland suffered defeat thrice. In 1911-12, England shared championship honours with Ireland; in 1912-13, England won the "Triple Crown by beating all three countries, repeating that feat in 1913-14. And now this is the fourth time in succession that English Rugby has been champion or shared the honour, a most unheard of happening in the history of Internationals. There is another most extraordinary point in connection with the match at Twickenham. It was in 1910, that the English Rugby Union came into possession of the ground at Twickenham and since then all England's matches played in England, have been decided there and not once against a Home Country has England been defeated, although South Africa in 1912 beat England.

The match against Scotland carries with the Calcutta Cup which was presented by the Calcutta Football Club in 1878-9 to the English Rugby Union for annual competition between England and Scotland. The game can be traced as having been played in Calcutta and Madras as far back as 1871, following a visit of H. M. S. Galatea.

Various suggestions were made, but Mr. Rothney who was captain proposed that the money be spent in the purchase of a cup of Indian workmanship and that it be presented to the English Rugby Union as an International Cup for annual competition between England and Scotland. The offer was accepted and hence the Calcutta Cup.

THIS YEAR'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of the six International Rugby matches played between the Home Countries this year:—

At Cardiff: Wales beat England by 1 goal to 2 dropped goals 1 penalty goal and 1 try (19 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

At Inverleith, Scotland beat Wales by 2 penalty goals and 1 try (nine points) to 1 goal (5 points).

At Dublin England beat Ireland by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal, 1 penalty goal and one try (11 points).

At Inverleith, Scotland beat Ireland by 2 goals 2 tries and 1 penalty goal (19 points) to nil.

At Swansea, Wales beat Ireland by 28 points to 4.

At Twickenham, England beat Scotland by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

	Pa	w	Lost	Points
England	3	2	1	4
Wales	3	2	1	4
Scotland	3	2	1	4
Ireland	3	0	3	0

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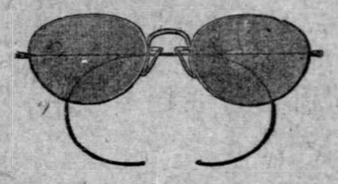

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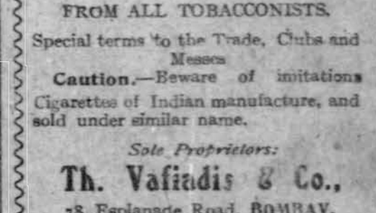

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A PUNJABI SHOT IN A TAXI.

WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST DRIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The Coroner's inquest into the death on the 6th March of a Punjabi named Muwamdin alias Mukhia who was shot in a taxi concluded to-day. The jury returning the following verdict:—The death occurred from a gunshot wound caused by some person unknown and not by Bilathoos. We are convinced that the taxi driver Bustom Khan screened the real accused in not stating in his evidence what he knew and laid ambush for the deceased and thereby committed abetment of the offence. The acting Coroner thereupon issued a warrant against the taxi-driver who had been released on bail pending the inquest.

RICE CONTROL.

LICENSE SYSTEM TO CONTINUE FOR BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 31.

In reference to the Delhi telegram on the removal of restrictions on the inter-provincial movement of rice "The Rangoon Times" learns that this does not apply to Burma and the present license system will be continued. A memorial regarding the rice control to the Viceroy recapitulates the resolutions passed at the Jubilee Hall mass meeting of Burmans, Indians, and Chinese and concludes by requesting that all rice control profits be given to Burma.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1920.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I beg space in the columns of your paper on behalf of the Indian Olympic Association, in order to give athletes and sportsmen generally a clear idea of the whole situation as far as the Olympic Games are concerned.

The sports in Belgium begin on the 15th August, and last for three weeks, and entries close a month earlier. Our representatives ought to be there at least two months before the sports begin so as to get acclimatised. This means sailing before the end of May.

We are hoping to have the preliminary heats on the 23rd, 24th and 26th April, and the entries for these close definitely on the 8th, and selections will be completed before the end of April.

These preliminary heats being meant only for selection purposes they practically include all such events for the Olympic Games for which suitable high class athletes are forth coming. We want to find out the best athletes who can fairly compete with the highly trained athletes of other Nations.

Each centre may recommend any number of athletes giving their past performances, and it will rest with the Selection Committee to judge as to which of them should be called for the preliminary heats. These are the representatives for the whole of India and it will not be reasonable to restrict the number for Province or District.

If Punjabis form the best wrestlers they will be allowed to represent India in that branch. If Bengalees or Madrasees appear to be the best athletes they will have the chance, and other Provinces will be very willing to back them up in every way. We are basing the whole of our work on the ideal that where the interests of our country are concerned all our internal limits or boundaries shall disappear.

The question as to whether the successful competitors shall leave India directly after the trials will depend entirely upon the dates of sailing of the steamers on which the passages are booked. It is not possible to state at the moment anything definite on this point. As to accommodation and food for competitors at Poona, the Association will make all the arrangements and bear all the expenses as far as practicable.

One important thing however must be borne in mind, so that there may not be any misunderstanding or cause for disappointment. The number of competitors that we can send depends absolutely upon the funds at our disposal, and it is just possible that we may not be in a position to send anyone this year, unless we can get the necessary financial support.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
English Press Correspondent,
Indian Olympic Association.

Poona, March, 27.

The Hindu and Moslem weavers of the Khattau Mills have subscribed Rs. 251 to the Khilafat Fund through Mr. Omar Sobani.

Mr. K. C. Desikacharia's resolution urging legislation to control rents in Madras at the Corporation's meeting was defeated 15 voting for and 17 against.

A Madras message dated March 31 states: It is understood that when Mr. Lionel Davidson returns from leave in April and assumes charge as member of the Executive Council Mr. A. R. Knapp will be appointed on special duty as Reform Secretary to Government relieving Mr. F. B. Evans present incumbent.

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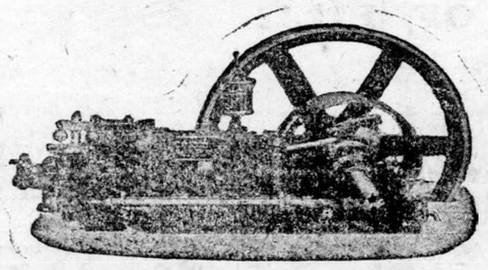

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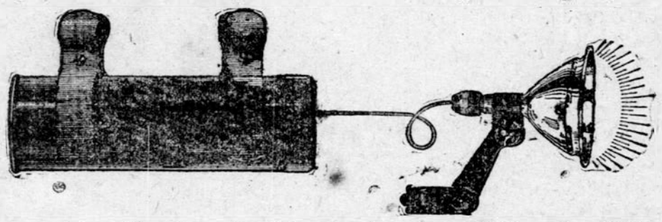

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DELHI-RAJPUTANA CONFERENCE

AMRITSAR CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS RE-AFFIRMED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 29.

The third sitting of the Delhi-Rajputana Conference began yesterday, at 11 a.m. Dr. Ansari had left for Delhi so Rao Gopal Singhji of Kharwa was elected chairman. Moulana Abdul Bari was sitting with the president on the dais.

Resolutions emphasising the necessity for a Rajputana university, compulsory elementary education, technical colleges, industrial agricultural schools, demanding a separate Judicial Commissioner for Ajmer-Merwara, appointing the Hon. Mr. Patel to agitate in England for obtaining a share for Ajmer-Merwara in the Legislative Council, stopping dallies, and reaffirming all Amritsar Congress' resolutions were passed.

An appeal was made by Pundit Nekiram Sharma for funds and Rs. 2,300 were subscribed on the spot.

Arjunlal Sethi here gave his cap which was immediately purchased by Ajmer people for Rs. 1,500. Speeches were delivered by Professor Indra, Messrs. Shankerlal, Asafali, Kutbudin, Pundit Nekiram, Messrs. Chandkaran and Chandrikapershad.

A resolution for so amending the Congres constitution that it may take up the cause of Indian states' subjects was moved and passed most enthusiastically.

A resolution praying for the restoration of the property estate of Rao Gopal Singh Kesrisingh was passed.

Thakur Gopalsing in the end thanked the people for the honour they had conferred on him by electing him president.

The conference closed after the usual thanks to the chairman and volunteer workers.

The next conference has been invited by the Delhi people.

MAHARS' BALOTA IN BERAR.

CULTIVATORS' PETITION TO GOVT.

(From our Correspondent.)

PUSAD, March 29.

The Berar Land Revenue Code has authorised officials to deal with Mahars' *balota* paid by agriculturists. Officials take *balota* as grain tax and cultivators are oppressed. The cultivators by thousands have petitioned Government against this malpractice. A Government Committee toured through Berar but their enquiry is faulty and a number of Berar associations and leaders have protested. Officials are heedless of these petitions. Dr. Paranjpye toured through Malkapur Chikhli and Basein taluqs explaining to the cultivators to guard their interest and continue agitation till their ancient right of managing *balota* privately is secured and not allow it to be taken by officers as regular tax. He delivered more tha twenty lectures in villages and came here on Saturday and lectured before the Balota Enquiry Committee of which a sitting was held here yesterday.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL, DADAR.

The public are well acquainted with the educational activities of the Indian Education Society at Dadar. It conducts the King George English School for boys and another High School for girls. The Girls' High School started its life but two years back and within that short period it has shown a very good progress. It has been recognised and registered for Government grant by the Department of Public Instruction, this year.

The Society has secured an extensive plot of ground at Dadar. It intends to locate its schools there in buildings of its own. Large Funds are being collected for the contemplated buildings. Among the latest donations is Rs. 100 from Sir Stanley Reed. Prof. Shellar has kindly consented to arrange a special programme of his Grand Royal Circus for the benefit of the above Society's King George English School and its Girls' High School at Dadar, at 5 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday, 3rd of April), Mr. L. R. Tairsey will preside on the occasion. All well wishers of the school should patronise the performance.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY SURAT.

In the Surat notes that we published on the 25th March, it was inadvertantly stated that the Maharaja of Baroda has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the funds of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. We are given to understand that is the Maharaja of Bansda who has donated that sum to the Society. The Maharaja of Baroda long ago contributed Rs. 30,000 to the funds of the society.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

The Council reasembling after lunch a Resolution that the Committee be appointed for investigation into and reporting on the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine now in vogue in the Presidency was accepted by the Government.

The sixth Charottar schools Athletic Sports gathering was held on the 27th March, at 4 p.m., in the compound of the Dadabhai Naoroji High School, Anand. The Collector of Kaira presided. Seven schools of Charottar took part in the competition. Mr. Mangalbhai L. Patel was awarded Vakil Shivabhai Motibhai gold medal and the silver medal was awarded to Mr. Chhotabhai I Patel. Shrimant Aba Saheb Gaekwar silver cup was won by D. N. High School Anand.

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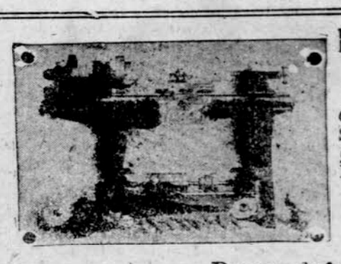

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By PAUL RICHARD

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BY

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—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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WHY MILNER FAILED.

REPLY TO "TIMES."

Saad Zagloul Pasha, president of the Egyptian Delegation in Paris, addresses the following letter to the "Daily Herald" regarding "The Times'" editorial comment on the Egyptian question:—

"Whether the Milner Mission has failed in its object, as a section of the British Press declares, or whether it has not, according to "The Times," nevertheless, it is a fact that, so long as the Mission assumed the Protectorate an accomplished fact and commenced its task under this assumption, it was doomed to failure. There is nothing foolish in the Egyptians' attitude towards the Mission; the Mission's object never tallied with their aspirations and, indeed, not with Britain's promises.

"The demand for independence is not, as is alleged, recent. On the third day of the armistice, November 13, 1918, the Egyptians declared their independence to Sir Ronald Wingate.

"As regards the Princes of the Sultanieh family, they see eye to eye with the rest of the Egyptians, and only issued their famous manifesto when they saw that this was necessary as the result of the allegations made by some of the British correspondents that one of the objects of the Protectorate was the protection of their House. Their action was purely patriotic."

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. E. N. Bennet writes to the "Daily Herald":—

Sir,—It is stated that trade unions are expected to join in a memorial to protest against the policy of leaving the Turks in possession of Constantinople. I earnestly hope that thoughtful trade unionists will not allow themselves in this matter to be led away by a middle-class agitation, largely inspired by Christian bigotry against a Moslem race. How can our Labour Party, which justly bases its international policy on the principle of "self-determination," support a demand to use the "right of conquest" in order to deprive another nation of its capital? The population of Constantinople and the Ottoman territory in Europe, it is overwhelmingly Turkish. "Self-determination" seems to lose all its meaning for some of our politicians when Ottoman territory is concerned. Who could doubt the results of a plebiscite in, say, Mesopotamia, Syria or the vilayet of Smyrna: Let Labour men hold aloof from the dirty game of capitalist Imperialism which employs religious prejudice in order to secure the harbours, railways and oil-wells of the Ottoman Empire.

AMRITSAR.

Mr. H. Beechey writes to "The Times".

I venture to think that it will ultimately rest with the British public, through their representatives in Parliament, to decide as to the culpability of its various servants concerned in the massacre and other disgraceful doings at Amritsar and Lahore. In this view of the matter, I, as one who was present at the scene of disturbances and take some interest in the honour of British administration abroad, would take exception to the version which Sir Michael O'Dwyer has given in his letter from Delhi, published in your issue of the 9th instant, as being highly coloured and tending to mislead.

On April 10 there were riots in the city of Amritsar, due to the arrest and deportation that day, without judicial inquiry or trial, of two of the leading agitators against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill, which had been opposed by all the Indian members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. But they were suppressed the same day by the police firing on the crowd, and calm prevailed till April 13, the day of the massacre. The military had arrived and taken over charge from the civil officials, who, apparently on their own responsibility and without the authority of the Supreme Government, which, I believe, was alone competent to impose martial law, surrendered their charge. And, it would appear, the situation was well in hand, the military having complete control for three days of the city, and there being no rioting in it whatsoever, during that period. Nevertheless, this situation is described by Sir Michael O'Dwyer as "a state of open rebellion, and again in these words, "rebellious mobs were in possession of the great city of Amritsar." This is a distortion of the facts. The people of Amritsar, moreover, are described by him as having a strong leaven of the lawless and desperate element. As one acquainted with that city and the Punjab generally for a lifetime, I would venture to say that the inhabitants are more docile and submissive than those of any other in the Province. I believe criminal statistics would show this.

In this state of tranquillity the mere disobedience by a crowd of an order forbidding the holding of meetings was made the occasion for shooting some thousands of them when, according to General Dyer himself, they might have dispersed if he had ordered them to do so; and it was to this that Sir Michael O'Dwyer accorded his approval on April 14, or, perhaps, April 15, by enjoining his secretary to telephone it to General Beynon, who, it would appear, foresaw trouble and was anxious to have his subordinate officer's action supported *ex post facto* by the civil authorities, with whom, in the absence of martial law, responsibility lay.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter is ominously silent as to what action he took to correctly inform the Viceroy of the true nature of the occurrence of April 10, and as to any of the facts which would account for the British public being kept in ignorance of what really happened at Amritsar and Lahore while he held the office which he was relieved of on May 28, 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

MR. TILAK'S VISIT TO SINDH.

PRESENTATION OF PURSES FROM VARIOUS TOWNS.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 30.

After visiting Hyderabad Mr. Tilak left for Shikarpur where he received a rousing reception. He met the members of the Indian Home Rule League and the Khilafat Committee and visited several local institutions in the evening and spoke on "Home Rule." A purse of Rs. 5,000 was given to him by the citizens of Shikarpur. He then proceeded to Sukkur where thousands arrived to receive him. After visiting local institutions he received an address on behalf of the citizens at the conference pandal to which he made an appropriate reply. He left Sukkur on Sunday night and arrived at Karachi next day amid enthusiastic greetings. In the afternoon he was received by the Sind Students' Convention and had conversational meetings, with members of the Home Rule Leagues and received an address from the Congress Committee, the Sind Moslem League and the All India Home Rule League. There was a garden party at night and he was presented with a purse of 1,200 rupees. Mr. Tilak returned from Karachi to Hyderabad and left for Bombay *enroute to* Sholapur.

HIGHER BUREAUCRACY.

PREPARATIONS FOR COUNTERBLAST.

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

Since the passing of the Reforms Act the Government of India have discovered so much reckless irresponsibility that a last despairing effort is to be made by Indian politicians to prevail upon the Parliamentary Joint Committee to accept the bicameral principle in the Central Government. Under the Act as it stands now the Government of India will be as independent of democratic control as ever. The only safeguard the people have is the appointment of three Indians to the Executive Council, but this can easily be neutralised by a multiplication of portfolios to be held by Civilians. I hear that Mr. P. C. Ray is preparing a counterblast, and funds for a new campaign in England have already been assured by the Indian landed gentry who are grievously disappointed that they have been denied special representation. Lord Chelmsford in his speech on Monday appealed to the Members of the Indian Legislative Council for co-operation and goodwill, but he neglected to guarantee the *bona fides* of the Higher Bureaucracy, known in the Congress Camp as the Wreckers.

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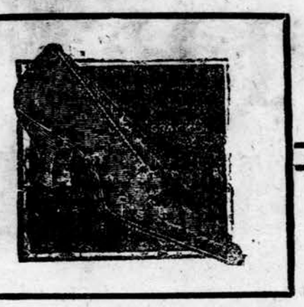

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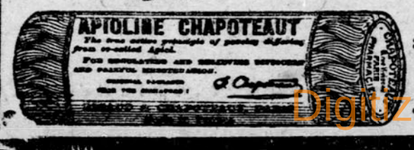

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